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VOL. II NO. 67 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, MARCH 19, 1914. ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.
MAIL SERVICE.
LIST OF DEPARTURES.

FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

BOMBAY to MARSEILLES in.....13 days.
BOMBAY to LONDON via MARSEILLES by rail in ..... 14 ,,
BOMBAY to PLYMOUTH by sea in... 19 ,,
BOMBAY to LONDON by sea in ... 20 ,,

Except during the South West Monsoon when the journeys will occupy one additional day.

Date of Sailing	Steamers.	Tons	Connecting at Adenwith	To
1914				
21st March	Macedonia	10500	.....	.....
28th. March	Salsette	6000	Moldavia†	10000
1st April	Himalaya	7000	.....	..
4th. ,,	Arabia	8002	.....	.....
11th. ,,	Sicilia	6000	Medina ...	12500
18th. ,,	Santhia	11000	.....	.....
25th. ,,	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000
*29th. ,,	Arcadia	7000	.....	..
2nd May.	Caledonia	8000	.....	.....
9th. ,,	Salsette	6000	Malwa ...	110 0
16th. ,,	Persia	8000	.....	.....
23rd. ,,	Salsette	6000	Mooltan ..	10000
30th. ,,	Macedonia	10500	.....	.....
6th June.	Salsette	6000	Morea	11000
13th ,,	Imaum	8000	.....	.....
20th ,,	China	8000	Maloja	12500
27th ,,	Arabia	8002	.....	.....

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

†This vessel will call at Naples.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to connecting Steamers at Port Said

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

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The S. S. "HIMALAYA" 7,000 tons will leave Bombay at 2 p.m. on Wednesday, 1st April, 1914.

The S. S. "ARCADIA" 7,000 tons will leave Bombay at 4 p.m. on Wednesday, the 29th April, 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES as follows.

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	"A" rate "B" rate.	"A" rate "B" rate.
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" LONDON ..... ,,	627 or Rs. 528	Rs. 940-8 or Rs. 792.

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The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

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Acting Superintendent,
18 P. & O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

To Japan *via* Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commander.	Ton	Arrival	Departure
Hazen Maru.	Terada	3785	19th. Mar.	27th Mar.
Colombo Maru	Kawashima	4709	24th. ,,	2nd. April.
Bombay Maru	Komatsubara	4825	30th. ,,	7th. ,,
Kamakura Maru	Hori	3126	6th. April.	17th. ,,
Rangoon Maru	Date	5143	16th. ,,	27th. ,,
Kawachi Maru	Christiansen	5163	26th. ,,	7th. May.
Penang Maru	Murasumi	4945	6th ,,	17th. ,,
Inaba Maru	Shinobe	618	16th. May.	27th May.

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SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE).
SPRING SAILINGS, 1914.
TO MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

Steamers		Tons	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karach about.
Trafford Hall	A	5521	21st Mar. ...	....
City of Manchester	C&A	5551†	....	25th Mar....
†Marton Hall			11th April.	
City of Paris	A&C	9232*	13th April...	11th April ..
City of Karachi	A&C	5566	....	22nd April ..
City of Lahore	A&C	5575	....	29th April...
City of Birmingham	A&C	7475	....	25th May . ‡
City of Calcutta	A&C	....	....	10th June. ‡
ity of Benares	A&C	6984	....	24th June...
City of Manchester	A&C	5551	24th June...	....
City of York	A&C	7	....	24th June..

*Calling at Bombay for passengers only ‡"City of Manchester" and City of Karachi calls Marseilles and Plymouth.

‡These Steamer call at Port Sudan.

Excepting the Trafford Hall all other steamers carry 1st and 2nd Class Passengers.

†Carries neither Doctor nor Stewardess.

FARES	1st Class Single.	1st Class Return.	2nd Cl Single	2nd Cl Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles ..	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles ..	653	1091	489	809
Liverpool ..	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool ..	..	999	..	787

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Nord-deutcher Lloyd and Cunard Lines.

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KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Karachi: Messrs, Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

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ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL..... ,, 30,000,000
RESERVE FUND..... ,, 18,900,000

Head Office : YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsien	Liaoyang	Osaka
Changchun	Calcutta	Pekin
Dairen (Dalney)	London	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Hankow	Lyons	San Francisco
Harbin	Fengtien	Shanghai
Hongkong	(Mukden)	Tienling
Honolulu	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Kobe	Newchwang	Tokyo
Los Angeles, Cal. U.S.A.	New York	Tsingtau.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,90,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

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Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom).

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,040,000

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Eliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opend for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

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INTEND to DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels. Tons. Sailing Date. Time. Routes

DUMRA, 1635, Fri. 20th Mar. *6 a.m., Direct
LINGA, 2135, Mon. 23rd March 11 a.m. †P. D. & C. M.
DWARKA, 1695, Thur. 26th Mar. 9 a.m. ‡C.M.

*Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.
‡Cutch Mandvie.
†Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSRAH.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "DWARKA", 1695 tons, on Thursday the 26th March, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Weekly.)

S.S. "LINDULA" 3,358 tons, on Thursday, the 19th March, calling at Verawal, Mangarol, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dabai, Bahrein Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera and Busrah.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

(Fortnightly).

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Sailing on or about.
*PUNDUA	3305	Thursday 19th Mar.
†PENTAKOTA	3418	,, 2nd April.
*BALAMCOTTA	3415	,, 16th ,,
†PURNEA	3306	,, 30th ,,

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
†Calls at Lamoo, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.

(Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onwards connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Strait, Settlement Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

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Bombay.

19th March, 1914.

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SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

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Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bomby
OLYMPIA ...	5124	J. Kinnaird	29th ,, ,,
CIRCASSIA...	6722	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	7th Apl. ,,
SCINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st ,, ,,
CASTALIA ...	6388	G. Mitchell	1st May ,,
ELYSIA	6368	J. A. Coverley	23rd ,, ,,

Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	9th June 1914
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	24th June 1914
Circassia	6722	C.S. Osborne R.N.R.	11th July 1914
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	25th July 1914
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	10th. Aug. 1914
Elysia	6368	J.A. Coverley	24th Aug. 1914
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	12th Sept. 1914
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	29rd Sept. 1914
Circassia	6722	C.S.Osborne R.N.R.	12th Oct. 1914
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st Oct. 1914
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	6th Nov. 1914
Elysia	6368	J.A.Coverley	21st Nov. 1914

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

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	Single, Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
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Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	

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Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with very comfort.

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Managing Director

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We are now showing a varied selection of

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CAPITAL PAID UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,00,000

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BRAND	Price Rs. a. p.
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Chester Brand 125 deg	5 2 2 per case.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg	5 0 2 per case.
Tiger Brand 125 deg	4 15 2 per case.
Monkey Brand 125 deg	4 15 2 per case.
White Camelia 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6 0 per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6 0 per 2 tins.
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The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil, on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill, are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

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Coorla, Andheri and Thana Agents add one anna to the above prices.

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Manager.

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Per Line	0	4
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CONTRACT RATES for three, six and twelve months can be had on application to THE MANAGER.

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YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workman at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos. 1011

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REFINED European widow, 37, desires post as housekeeper or any suitable capacity of trust. Cheerful and homely disposition.—Apply Mrs. JACKSON, 4 Cantonment, Hyderabad (Sind). 1304

WANTED a European CUTTER for Rangoon. Single man.—Write stating age, experience and salary required to CUTTER, c/o Messrs. SAMUEL FITZE & Co., Ld., Calcutta. 1312

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R. G. SUBNIS,
1310 Educational Inspector, Savantvadi.

WANTED—A Clerk to take over at short notice the duties of Quartermaster's Clerk. Must have previous experience of this class of work and good testimonials.

Pay of sowar plus allowance starting at Rs. 10 per mensem.

Apply QUARTERMASTER, 31st D. C. O. Lancers, Kohat. 1311

WANTED Two BUTLERS for Officers' Mess Deolali. Mahomedans. Must understand Mess work. Pay Rs. 20 per mensem. Fare paid. Chits to be forwarded, which will be returned if the applicant is not accepted.

Apply MESS PRESIDENT, Deolali Garrison. Mess. 131.

WANTED two teachers (one Entrance-passed and the other Middle-pass) and one female teacher to teach Hindi. Salary according to qualifications. Preference will be given to teachers good at sports.

Apply with testimonials to SECRETARY, Mohata Mool Chand Vidyalaya, Bikaner. 1238

THE Hon'ble Mr. W. H. Clarke, who is going Home on six months' leave, would like to recommend the following servants, available from the 25th of this month till about 1st October.

Butler, Cook, Ayah, Bearer, Tailor, House Bearer, Sweeper and Kitmatgar.

Apply to the Hon'ble Mr. CLARK, 88, Ludlow Castle Road, Delhi. 1306

WANTED A HEAD SALUTRI for the Northern Waziristan Militia, must enlist for 5 years and keep up a pony. Pay as a Duffadar Rs. 42, and allowance Rs. 20.—For further particulars apply to COMMANDANT N. W. MILITIA, Miranshah 1242

WANTED a CLERK with experience of Public Works Department Accounts to work as a Deputy Accountant on the Temporary Establishment in the Executive Engineer's office at Malshiras on Rs. 50 p. m. Applications will be received by the undersigned till 15th April, 1914.

V. N. VARTAK,
Executive Engineer,
Malsiras District,
Nira Right Bank Canal.
Malsiras, 15th March, 1914. 1301

WANTED:

WANTED—AGENTS in mofussil for Doorname-plates. Good commission given. The STAR INDUSTRIAL WORKS, Girgaum Road, Bombay. 1936

WANTED A. B. Sc. or M. Sc. for a State High School. Salary 75 rising 100. Apply Service Securing Agency, 201 Hornby Road, Bombay. 1944

WANTED a Sanitary Inspector. Should have passed the Sub-overseer and Sanitary Surveyor's Examination. Apply Service Securing Agency, 201, Hornby Road, Bombay. 1945

WANTED—Two Mistries for State P. W. D. must be knowing Levelling, Surveying and Plotting. Apply to Service Securing Agency, 201, Hornby Road, Bombay 1946

GENTLEMAN proceeding to England shortly for six or eight months, willing to represent business firms. Apply Box No. 342, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1928

WANTED:—BACHELOR to share furnished flat in Middle Colaba. E. L. and F. Apply No. 522, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1400

WANTED a Military Band Master on Rs. 40 rising to Rs. 50 per mensem with free quarters.—Apply at once to COMMANDANT TIPPERAH STAFF FORCE, Agartala. (Bengal). 1929.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY a QUALIFIED NURSE for the Memon General Hospital. Apply personally to the CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Jakeria Musgid Street, Pydhoni. 1909

TRAVELLERS and CANVASSERS WANTED at once to sell to shops and Bazars a new easy selling speciality. Only experienced and educated men need apply after 5 o'clock, to Room 3, CARLTON HOTEL, Outram Road, Fort. 1953

WANTED SMART ACTIVE AGENTS to sell our Electric and Acetylene Lamps and Novelties, General Merchandise goods, etc., etc. Good salary and Commission given. Apply to:—THE MANAGER, The Calcutta Stores Supply Agency, 11, Karforma Lane, Calcutta. 1930

FOR SALE.

BARGAIN IN MOTOR CYCLE TYRES ! ! 100 Tyres to be cleared 40 per cent. off List. THE GREAT EASTERN MOTOR Co., Rampart Row. 1941

FOR SALE an English made VIS-A-VIS very light and showy. Rubber-tyred Crife wheels. Done up for owner's use. Never used as owner goes Home and wants to sell. Apply to Box No. 518, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1200

FOR SALE,—PERSIAN CARPETS at specially low rates. Owner disposing of same as he has no need of them. Apply to "Persian" care of "Bombay Chronicle." 1170

ESTATE OFFICES.—Increase your business 10 times by retaining a specially qualified manager. Easy terms. Satisfaction guaranteed. Please write to Box No. 344, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1943

D. B. HAMMERLESS ejector 12 bore by W. W. Greener, right barrel full choke left half choke, rubber pad, practically new, in case with all implements, a really good gun, Rs. 350. No offers.

.380 H. V. Webley and Scot Automatic Pistol hardly used, with two magazines, Rs. 65.—Apply Capt. MARSH, 41st Dogras, Jullundur. 1305

FOX Hounds For Sale The Mhow Hunt Draft.

2½ couple bitches, 21-22 inch.
2½ couple dogs, 22-23 inch.

These are all good working hounds, any that were not worth keeping having been destroyed. One of the dogs is a valuable stallion hound and has been used by the Pytchley and V. W. H.

Apply Captain E. J. BRIDGES, 14th Hussars, Mhow. 1306

FOR SALE A Four-in hand belonging to a Rais. Height above 16 hands, Geldings English. aged 7 to 9 years, and a spare horse to be used at times of necessity. All excellent trappers going beautifully in pairs, in very good condition and believed to be sound, suitable for Rajas and Raises. Cost price for five horses Rs. 8,000.

Offers invited—a real bargain

Further particulars from Dr. DAULATRAM, 122, Civil Lines, Jubbulpore, C. P. 1307

FOR SALE—Owner Going Home—Studebaker car 30 H. P. Torpedo touring type, 5 seated, hood with curtains and envelope, folding adjustable screen. Two head lamps with acetyline generator, two side and one tail lamp with all accessories and Stepney wheel.

Cost Rs. 5,200. Valves have had a weekly overhaul and a thorough monthly examination has been carried out. Certificate given that the car is in excellent condition. Can be seen by appointment. Open to offers. Apply sharp Box No. 346, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1949

FOR SALE.—Journals of the Bombay Natural History Society, Vol. 1 to date, all originals, complete, bound in blue Morocco. A splendid set Rs. 500.

2. Hume's Nests and Eggs of Indian Birds, by Oats, 3 Vols. Rs. 36.

3. Murray's Birds of India. Vol. II only Rs. 20.

4. Birds of Bombay by Barnes, Rs. 7.

5. The Rod in India, by H. S. Thomas. Original binding with coloured plates, Rs. 35.

6. D. B. C. F. 8 Bore Gun by Baker, in case wth 50 cartridges, 88 new. Bargains Rs. 250.

7. ¼ Plate "Nydia" Camera by Newman and Guardia Ross, Anastigmal Lens, Changing Box and leather Case, Rs. 75.

Apply to Box No. 521, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1301

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR HIRE—A Victoria and Horse in very good condition. Apply to Box No. 348, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1954

FOR SALE—The property of the Hon'ble Mr. W. H. CLARK, owner going unexpectedly on leave.

18-22 H. P. Bedford Car, only used since December 1913, and in excellent running order. Torpedo body with low seats, upholstered in dark blue. Detachable rims, spare rim and type never used. Complete with lamps, tools and luggage carrier; Rs. 5,500, available after March 26th.—Apply to the Hon'ble Mr. CLARK, 88, Ludlow Castle Road, Delhi.

FOR SALE—MIRAGE, Ch. W. M., Rs.
1. 6 yrs. I. P. A. C. 2,500
2. IRRASCIBLE, B.W.G., 6 yrs. I. P. A. C. 2,000
3. TORPEDO, Ch. W. G., 6 yrs. I. P. A. C. 1,800
4. ARQUEBUS, Ch. W. M. 8 yrs., I. P. A. C. 1,500

1, 2 and 4 are 1st Class Tournament Ponies, up to 13 stn.—3 a young pony playing slow chukkers, up to 14 stn. All sound.—Apply Capt. FLEURY TEULON, Inniskilling Dragoons, Muttra. 1303

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET at Byculla opposite Victoria Gardens LARGE or SMALL GODOWNS in premises of Tramway Stables. Apply WITHIN. 1779

TO LET—An Airy well-ventilated bungalow—with Electric lights and fans. Apply DHIRAJLAL GHELABHOY HARIDAS behind Wilson College. 1951

TO BE LET 3rd and 4th FLOORS of G. T. Girls' School Building, Hornby Road, Fort, from 1st April. Apply SECRETARY G. T. Charities, Holi Chakla, Fort. 1952

MOTOR ON HIRE.—A five seater English Motor Car landaulette can be had on hire from 10-30 a.m. S.T. to 4-30. Apply to Box No. 514 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1141

TO Sub-Let for the month of April self-contained FLAT in Carlton Hotel, dining, drawing and double bed rooms, bath room, etc., Completely furnished, with board from Hotel table. Apply to Box No. 345, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1948

TO BE LET—From 1st May 1914 "SOMERSET HOUSE" Warden Road, Breach Candy, Khamballa Hill lately residence of the late Hon. Mr. Justice Tyabji fitted with Electric Lights and Fans, large grounds. Tennis Courts and garden. Reasonable offers invited. Apply to HUSANI. B. TYABJI Esq., 15, Marine Line, Fort, Bombay. 1842

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THIRD and FINAL ENTRIES for the Rawalpindi Great Northern Spring Meeting and the Punjab Army Chases close on Tuesday the 17th March.

C. D. HORSLEY, Captain,
Honorary Secretary,
1313 Rawalpindi Races.

NOTICE.

TIMBER SLEEPERS FOR JAIPUR STATE METRE GAUGE RAILWAY.

THE SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER, Jaipur State, invites TENDERS for the supplying of 1,00,000 Deodar, Sal Pyingado, or other suitable timber Sleeper for Meter Gauge (6ft. by 8in. by 4½in.)

Tenders Forms and Specifications are obtainable from the Undersigned on payment of a fee of Rs. 100 which will be refunded to the successful bona fide Tenders after the disposal of Tenders and to successful Tenders as soon as the Contract has been duly executed.

Full conditions of the Tender are obtainable free

Tenders close Noon April 15th, 1914.

Delivery of Sleepers to begin in May 1914, and to be completed by November 30th, 1914.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender and reserves to himself the right to accept the whole or any part of a Tender.

C. E. STOTHERD, A.M.I.C.E.,
Superintending Engineer,
1299 Jaipur State, Jaipur.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of VITHAL RAMCHANDRA RANE of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant a clerk in the Advocate of India office residing at Gilder Street without the Fort of Bombay .....Deceased.

BAI RUKMINIBAI, widow of the said VITHAL RAMCHANDRA RANE deceased of Bombay Hindu inhabitant residing at Gilder Street in the city of Bombay .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir Basil Scott, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this second day of March in the year of our Lord, One thousand nine hundred and fourteen and in the Fourth year of our Reign.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) P. B. MALBARI.

The 2nd day of March, 1914.
Messrs. SUBNIS & GOREGAOKER,
1647 Petitioner's Attorneys.

NOTICES.

THE VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, BYCULLA.

(Central Technological Institute, Bombay Presidency.)

NEW BUILDINGS for the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute are to be constructed on a plot of ground at Matunga acquired from the City Improvement Trust. The Board invite applications from qualified achitects and engineers for the design and supervision during construction of these buildings. Application stating terms and conditions for the purpose are invited and will be received till 5 p.m., (S. T.), 9th April, 1914, at the office of the undersigned, Parel Road, Byculla, where all information and particulars in reference to the construction of the buildings can be obtained.

D. E. WACHA,
1942 Honorary Secretary.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

ARRIVAL OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY AT VICTORIA TERMINUS ON 20TH MARCH, 1914.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN who have tickets of admission to Victoria Terminus on the occasion of the arrival of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India at 8 a.m., (S.T.), on the morning of Friday, the 20th March, 1914, are requested to enter the Station through the Main door leading into the Telegraph and Booking Offices under the Porch apposite the Municipal Offices.

After 7-45 a.m. admission by the entrance will be closed and ticket-holders will have to enter by the carriage road on the East of the Station.

A. C. RUMBOLL.
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 13th March, 1914. 262

THE SASSOON AND ALLIANCE SILK MILL COMPANY, LD.

THE THIRTY-FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 3, Forbes Street, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 31st day of March, 1914, at 3-30 p.m. (Standard Time), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive Directors' Report, Audited Balance-Sheet and Abstract of Profit and Loss Account made up to 31st December, 1913.
2. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the year ending 31st December, 1914 and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 23rd March to 9th April, 1914, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 17th March, 1914. 1939

THE INDIAN TEA AND COMMERCE LIMITED.

(Registered under the Indian Companies Act).

CAPITAL Rs. 2,00,000, (two lacs) divided into 40,000 Shares of Rs. 5 each, payable at once with share application with an admission fee of Re. 1. Board of Directors—Tea Garden Managers, all-tried experts in the managements of vast and successful tea-estates yielding high percentage of dividends annually ranging from 24 to 100 P. C. Negotiations for opening a tea-garden with 4,000 acres of suitable lands and for purchasing a big working concern are nearing completion.

Demand for shares being very considerable, the Directors intend to recommend to the share holders to raise the capital to Rs. 10,00,000, (ten lacs) and to invest the amount expected to be subscribed very soon, in five big estates if not more.

For particulars apply to—
Messrs. SINHA & DAS,
aging Agents,
383 Karimgani A. B. Ry. (Sylhet).

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are INFORMED that on the occasion of the ARRIVAL and DEPARTURE of HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY on the 20th and 21st instant, respectively the following Roads and area will be temporarily reserved for public purposes as noted against them.

20th MARCH, 1914.

From 7 a.m., to 10 a. m.

Hornby Road in front of the Victoria Terminus Station.
Waudby Road.
Mayo Road.
Churchgate Street.
Queen's Road.
Sandhurst Bridge.
Chowpatty.
Walkeshwar Road.

21st MARCH, 1914.

From 10 p.m. to 12 p.m.

Sleater Road and Grant Road Station Yard.

This order is made under Sub-Section (4) of Section 23 of Act IV of 1902 with the sanction of Government.

S. M. EDWARDES,
Commissioner of Police.
Bombay, 13th March 1914. 1940

CHITTAGONG WATER SUPPLY.

CONTRACT NO. 1.

THE Municipal Commissioners of Chittagong invite TENDERS for Supplying, Laying and Constructing Cast Iron (or steel) Water Mains, Sluice Valves, etc., the length of the Mains is about 30 miles, which vary in size from 12 to 3 inch. The Municipal Commissioners are also prepared to consider alternative TENDERS for the supply of C. I. Pipes or Steel Pipes C. I. F. Chittagong. Plans may be seen and copies of Specification, Bill of Quantities and Form of Tender obtained at the Municipal Office, Chittagong, or at the Office of the Sanitary Engineer, Bengal (Norton Buildings, Calcutta), on deposit of Rs. 25 in G. C. Notes, which will be refunded if a bona-fide Tender is received within the time herein notified, but will otherwise be forfeited.

Tenders which must be on Forms provided with Bills of Quantities and Schedule fully priced out, must be sent in sealed covers addressed to the Chairman, Chittagong Municipality, and must be received by him before 12 noon on the 21st May, 1914. The Municipal Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

Parties tendering must do so at their own cost.

C. A. GOURLAY,
Chairman.
Dated Chittagong, the 12th March, 1914. 1287

NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

RECEPTION OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY AT VICTORIA TERMINUS ON 20TH MARCH, 1914.

THE ENTRANCES on the West side to the Victoria Terminus Station will be CLOSED to the TRAVELLING PUBLIC from the early morning of the 20th March until after the departure from the Station of His Excellency the Viceroy on that morning.

A temporary Booking Office for first & second class passengers will be opened on the East side of the Station, and those first and second class passengers desirous of travelling by Local or Poona Express train on the early morning of the 20th March, must enter the platform from the East side of the Station. Intermediate and third class passengers will be booked as usual at the Market End of the Station, but from 7-45 a.m. until His Excellency has alighted from the train, they will not be allowed to pass on to the platform by the over-bridge.

The 107 DOWN and 108 UP LOCAL TRAINS will not run on that morning.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 13th March, 1914. 262

NOTICE.

(1) The CARRIAGES of GENTLEMEN attending the GARDEN PARTY at GOVERNMENT HOUSE on FRIDAY, the 20th instant, will enter by the LOWER GATE WALKESHWAR ROAD, and pass out by the Upper Gate.

On arrival at the platform a ticket bearing a number will be issued to the occupant, and one bearing a similar number will be affixed to the lamp of the carriage.

On departure as carriages come up the number will be called, and should the owners not be present on the platform their carriages will be sent round.

(2) Gentlemen attending the Garden Party on the 20th instant in motor cars are informed that they should have a licensed chauffeur with their cars as no cars will be permitted to remain opposite the platform but will be parked with other cars according to the number allotted to them.

(3) Gentlemen attending the Garden Party at Government House on the 20th instant in carriages or motor cars are desired to note that no carriages or motor cars will be permitted to overtake and pass carriages or motor cars in front of them while passing down the lower drive when the guests are leaving Government House after the Garden Party.

(Sd.) E. M. EDWARDES,
Commissioner of Police.
Bombay, 16th March, 1914. 1925.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.

No. 197 of 1914.

RE TRIMBAK VISHNU GODSE of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, residing at Kandewadi outside the Fort, and THAKORDAS CHOTALAL of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, doing business as commission agents in exports and imports in partnership under the name and style of Messrs. T. V. & Godse Brothers near Share Bazar within the Fort; adjudged Insolvents.

WHEREAS the abovenamed Trimbak Vishnu Godse and Thakordas Chotalal have been this day duly adjudged to have committed acts of Insolvency under Section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvents do vest in the Official Assigne of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvents do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon them, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.

Dated this 17th day of March 1914.

R. B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk.
Chief Clerk's Office, High Court, Fort,
Bombay, this 18th March 1914. 1956

NOTICE.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the SECOND SESSIONS of 1914 of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on Friday the third day of April 1914, at 10-30 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeaneurs and Offences had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Facetories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes Extortions, Misdemeanours, Offences, Wrongs and Oppressions, had done or committed by any of His Majesty's British subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to or dependent upon the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanours, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein that they are to attend at the time and place above-mentioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and therein their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.

Dated this 16th day of March 1914.

FAZULBHOY M. CHINOY,
1933 Sheriff of Bombay.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND Ld., ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,88,600.

Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very low scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in event of his wife pre-deceasing him. Two months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI.
Secretary & Treasurer

AUCTION SALE.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

TO LOVERS OF FINE ART
A CHOICE COLLECTION
of
WORKS
IN OIL PAINTING
by
Renowned Artists of Europe
(representing scenes and characters from Shakespear's Historical subjects, views and studies)

Will be exhibited at the premises (lately occupied by Messrs. Thomson and Taylor) next to Madame Emelie Wingroven, Esplanade Road, Fort.

from THURSDAY, the 19th instant, and the same will be offered for sale by Public Auction.

on THURSDAY, the 26th day of March, 1914, at 2-30 p.m.

Catalogues may be obtained at the sale premises, or at the Auctioneers' Rooms.

SORABJEE CAWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 19th March, 1914.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.
AT 10 P.M.
LAST THREE NIGHTS
OF
"RAGMANIA"
And it's too good to be missed.
CAST OF NINE
ALL OF THE BEST.

FRIDAY, MARCH 20TH,
AT 10 P.M.
GRAND
COMPLEMENTERY
BENEFIT
TO
MABEL AND MALFE.

AT 6-30, P.M.
Combination of Variety and Cinema Programme, introducing specialities from the Revue.

PLAN AT SOUNDY'S.
LOOK OUT
FOR
"HULLO BOMBAY"
NEW VERSION
ON SATURDAY & SUNDAY NEXT.

TWICE NIGHTLY
LA SCALA
6-30 and 10.
DE MARLO and LADY
"THE HUMAN FROGS."
THE WEATHERLYS.
SISTERS SIAM—"ZILLA."
DRAMA—COMIC. Pathes & Local Topical
To-Morrow
Arrival in Bombay of
H. E. THE VICEROY
will be
FILMED & SHOWN SAME DAY,
And on Saturday
OPENING OF ALEXANDRA DOCK.
La Scala is the only Theatre in Bombay that shows LOCAL TOPICALS.

LA SCALA
in association with
BANDMANN-RICKARDS'
VARIETY CIRCUIT.
Opening Night, FRIDAY, 3rd April.
Plan Now Open at S. ROSE & Co.,

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
March 24th, 25th, 26th.
THE BOMBAY A. D. C.
will present
The popular farcical play
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR
Plan open at Messrs. Rose & Co.
from Monday, March 9th.
Time and prices, as usual.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS-

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

CHARLES HOWITT & A. PHILLIPS DRAMATIC Co.,

SPECIAL MATINEE

Saturday afternoon at 4-30. Owing to its enormous success,

EAST LYNNE

Has been unanimously voted for as the piece most desired for th Matinee.

Children Half Price to all parts at Matinee only.

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30

"DIPLOMACY."

Now Playing at Wyndham's Theatre London.

A Play of intrigues and adventure in the Diplomatic Service. This play had a Command Performance at Buckingham Palace on February 6th.

Friday, March 20th.

By Special Request

"THOSE TERRIBLE TWINS."

During the Performance the Tango will be danced by Miss Dorris Phillip and Mr. Carl Lawson.

Saturday, March 21st.

The Great Cracksman Drama,

"RAFFLES",

Title role Charles Howitt.

Monday March 23rd.

"DON"

Will be repeated owing to the many requests made since it was first produced.

Tuesday, March 24th.

The Great Military Drama.

"UNDER TWO FLAGS."

From Oudea's Famous Novel.

PRICES OF ADMISSION :

Orchestra Rs. 4. Stalls Rs. 3. Dress Circle Rs. 2. Balcony Re. 1 and Gallery As. 8.

PLAN AT ROSE & CO.

10% discount will be allowed on a set of 6 tickets for the 6 plays advertised.

Special late trams will run after the performance to Byculla and Fort.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

Charni Road. TO-NIGHT! Tel. No. 1271.

One of the Most Sensational Pictures shown in Bombay.

WHEN THE EARTH TREMBLED.

A story dealing with the Horrors of the San Francisco Earthquake.

4,000 FEET OF INTENSE EXCITEMENT.

The most Perfect Representation of an Earthquake ever executed.

DON'T MISS THIS GREAT PICTURE.

3 Shows of 1¼ Hours.

Usual half prices—7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, 10 to 11-15.

Films for Sale or Hire.

TAJ MAHAL HOTEL

DANCE EVENING

FRIDAY, 20th MARCH, 1914.

Dance Ticket including Special Dinner Rs. 4.

DANCE PROGRAMME.

1. Walzer.....Etincell.....Waldteufel
2. Tango.....Swaying.....Ayer
3. One Step...Sandy Mac.....Meredith
4. Tango.....Bella Vista.....Wirsch
5. Two Step...Everybody's Doing It Now...—.....Berlin
6. Tango.....Choclo.....Willodo.

The Indian Succession Act.

FOR

STUDENTS and PRACTITIONERS

BY

P. L. PARUCK, B.A., LL.M.,

Attorney-at-Law, High Court, Bombay.

The only book of its kind for students going in for the LL. B. and other examinations in law. All subjects clearly and lucidly explained with copious illustrations at the end of each subject.

All the recent cases on the subject decided between 1900 and 1913 by the High Courts of Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, and Allahabad, and by the Privy Council including important Chancery cases cited and incorporated.

WITH AN APPENDIX.

containing the full text of the Indian Succession Act, the Hindu Wills Act, the Parsi Intestate Succession Act, etc., etc.

Price, Rs. 5.

Ramchandra Govind & Son,

BOOKSELLERS,

Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

OPINIONS.

"Bombay Law Report—"The Indian Succession Act is one of the Acts which, as to certain important portions thereof, is very difficult for beginners to understand. We have to congratulate Mr. Paruck upon his commentary on the Succession Act which we feel no doubt will be very useful to students and also to practitioners. The arrangement is a very happy one, and the only one suited for a clear exposition of some of the difficult rules contained in the Act. The leading cases are given in teh form of illustrations, and the point of distinction between the Succession Act, the Probate and Administration Act and the Hindu Wills Act have all been noted in their appropriate places. We do not know of any work on the subject better suited to the requirements of students and young practitioners."

TIRED.

WORN OUT, AND RUN DOWN.

That's what many of us often find ourselves and are so often unable to find the cause. We grow fagged out over the ordinary day's work, listless and lifeless without any reason devoid of energy or ambition nights are passed sleeplessly The appetite grows poor we have no desire for work or even pleasure Then come troubles of the nerves, the head, the stomach, the liver, bowels, blood, in fact the system is undermined. This wrecking of the system is appalling—but we are all liable to it any time just the same. Blood and nerve diseases are silent and insidious, they come without warning and do deadly work almost unnoticed. At the very first sign of the smallest symptom of such troubles, use that KING OF ALL REMEDIES.

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ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Mar. 18.

The fairly deep depression which appeared over North-west Punjab, has given light rain at Bobat and Chaman and is causing high winds with much dust over the greater part of north-west India.

Forecast:—Local rain in the Punjab, fairly general rain or snow in the Western Himalayas.

Earthquake Report:—A shock of moderate intensity at its origin about 4,000 miles away was reported on the Simla seismograph at 10-9 a.m. this morning.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

FOR THE 18TH MARCH 1914.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, teh 18th March 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately clouded in the submontane districts and clear elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature has risen and is in excess at night in the north Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect. Temperature is generally in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately clouded in upper Sind and generally clear elsewhere. The moisture in the air is in moderate to considerable defect in Sind and either equal to or above the average in Rajputana.

Gujrat, Kathiawar and Central India West. —Skies are clear in Central India West and Gujrat and lightly clouded in Kathiawar. Humidity is normal or in excess. The Temperature is in defect at Bhuj and Deesa.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The moisture in the air is in excess at Raipur and Chanda and either equal to or below the average elsewhere. Temperature has again risen and is now in excess during the day at some stations.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The moisture in the air is in excess at Poona, Belgaum and Hyderabad and either equal to or below the average elsewhere. Day temperature is in excess at some stations; night temperature has become normal.

General Remarks.—Weather has again been dry. Some dust or thunderstorms may occur in the Punjab.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, the 18th of March 1914.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Humidity. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st Dec. to date.	Rainfall. Variation 1st Dec. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jask	82.4	66.1	28	..	..	..
Muskat	..	..	..	..	4.54	—0.77
Do. (17th)	84.7	71.1	45	..	0.66	—2.53
PUNJAB—						
Multan	87.8	62.7	59	..	1.50	—0.06
Rawalpindi	81.1	..	31	..	9.21	—1.86
Lahore	88.4	65.2	31	..	3.44	—0.38
Sirsa	92.8	61.6	29	..	1.51	—0.12
Ambala	90.7	60.5	24	..	2.21	—2.02
Delhi	91.4	62.2	41	..	0.74	—1.94
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	97.1	62.2	25	..	0.32	—1.21
Mainpuri	95.8	63.5	31	..	1.52	—0.54
Jhansi	98.8	63.5	15	..	0.91	—0.76
Cawnpore	95.0	60.3	33	..	1.20	—0.78
Allahabad	..	..	..	..	..	..
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobad	92.1	59.0	14	..	2.31	1 25
Karachi	79.8	66.0	2	..	2.11	0.71
Ajmer	89.4	68.2	95	..	2.73	1.48
Jaipore	93.2	59.1	34	..	0.86	—0.55
Kotah	97.6	67.5	23	..	1.03	—0.17
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	87.2	54.3	62	..	1.01	0.56
Dwarka	82.0	73.5	66	..	0.36	—0.32
Veraval	79.1	66.7	80	..	0.11	—0.35
Rajkot	92.2	61.0	75	..	0.08	—0.41
Bhavnag Para	95.8	63.6	68	..	0.04	—0.51
Surat	94.0	68.4	61	..	0.04	—0.30
Ahmedabad	96.5	63.6	70	..	0.09	—0.29
Deesa	92.1	60.3	71	..	0.16	—0.39
Neemuch	92.1	63.2	67	..	0.14	—0.65
Indore	90.2	62.1	40	..	0.42	—0.48
CENTRAL PROVINCE—						
Jubbulpore	97.3	60.5	45	..	5.28	2.87
Saugor	95.4	69.8	20	..	2.16	0.02
Hoshangabad	98.5	68.4	50	..	2.47	0.81
Khandwa	103.1	62.8	28	..	0.30	—0.79
Akola	105.2	67.2	17	..	0.98	—0.94
Amraoti	101.2	71.6	19	..	1.75	—0.20
Nagpur	101.1	66.1	31	..	2.10	—0.23
Chanda	100.7	74.8	73	..	1.53	—0.92
Raipur	98.2	67.8	54	..	2.00	0.06
KONKAN—						
Bombay	85.0	71.1	84	..	0.08	—0.50
Ratnagari	85.3	68.7	78	..	..	—0.71
Mormugao	87.4	74.1	81	..	..	—1.19
Karwar	86.2	73.2	89	..	..	—1.93
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	102.8	66.6	33	..	0.08	—0.79
Ahmednagar	100.2	64.2	18	..	0.16	—1.21
Poona	100.6	60.5	64	..	..	—1.13
Sholapur	102.0	71.1	24	..	0.01	—1.66
Bijapur	100.6	73.8	55	..	0.24	—1.18
Belgaum	96.1	62.5	65	..	0.82	—1.14
Aurangabad	99.1	65.3	21	..	0.01	—1.27
Nizamabad (Indur)	93.2	77.5	5	..	0.02	—1.69
Hyderabad	98.6	72.0	73	..	0.00	—2.04
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	89.7	75.9	73	..	0.63	—2.45
Calicut	89.2	78.1	78	..	4.67	—2.03
Cochin	92.8	76.9	77	..	5.16	—5.11
Colombo	88.8	72.7	93	0.12	31.84	5.71
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	90.3	77.0	73	..	0.03	—6.76
Bellary	104.9	73.5	40	0.05	0.09	—2.31
Guddapah	100.7	72.9	70	..	3.60	—1.81
Madras	89.7	72.5	83	..	28.73	8.39
Bangalore	94.3	66.8	76	..	0.34	—3.66
Coimbator	100.0	75.0	72	..	4.87	—0.64
Trichinopoly	98.6	78.3	77	..	10.44	1.40
Negapatam	90.1	79.5	71	..	53.41	24.10

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 18th March, was 30-173 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch. for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the steam at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

Ever been irritable all day—didn't know yourself because of a throbbing headache? That needn't be—Stearns' Headache Cure will put you right.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

THE MONEY MARKET.

London, March 17th.

Consols 2½ %	75 3.16—3.16
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs.	25.19½—1
Rentes 3 %	87½Ex.
Berlin Cheques on London	20.43unchgd.
Bar Silver Spot	26 13.16unchgd.
Bar Silver 2 months hence	26¾unchgd.
Closing Tone of silver:—Steady with small buyers.	
Rupee Paper 3½ %	.63 13.16unchgd
Exchange on India 30 d-st. (Bank buying Rate)	½ 13.16unchgd
Discount, Bank of England Rate 3 % since 29th January 1914.	
Transfers Bombay Rs. 900,000	¼ 1.16
Transfers Madras Rs. 1,00,000	¼ 1.16
Transfers Calcutta Rs. 8,00,000	¼ 1.16
3½ % Indian Stock (Sterling Loan)	89unchgd.
Discount Bank Bills 3 m-st.	2 3.16unchgd.
„ Indian Bank Bills 6 m-st.	2 1.16—1.16
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 months	2⅞—⅝
„ „ „ 6 „	2⅞—⅝
Bar Gold (per oz.)	77.9⅛
Interest day to day loans	2⅛unchgd.
„ 7 day market loans	2⅜plus 1/16

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, March 17th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	30,000
„ Exports to Great Britain	1,000
„ „ to Continent	3,000
Futures at New York May	11.95—14
Futures at New York July	11.77—14
Declined owing to unfavorable cables and to unfavorable cotton goods situation.	
Spot Cotton at New York	.13.20—5
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	12 15.16—1.16
Tone of Spot Cotton:—Quiet.	
Futures at New Orleans May	12.40—15
Futures at New Orleans July	12.32—16
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	8½plus ⅛
Demand Bills	4.86⅝plus 3/32
Silver Commercial Bars.	58⅛unchgd.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, March 17th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	10,000
„ Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	1,000
„ Imports	23,000
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot:—Fair demand easier.	
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures quiet.	
Tone of Manchester Market quiet with a limited enquiry.	
Mid Americans	7.05—3d.
Egyptian F.G.F.	8.95unchgd.
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time). May	12.01—8
July	11.82—9
New York Official noon call May	12.01—8
July	11.82—9
New Orleans 10 a.m. May	12.47—8
July	12.41—7

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-day's price.
M.A.	6.66—4
A.M.	6.60—4
M.J.	6.59—4
J.J.	6.54—4
J.A.	6.49—4
A.S.	6.39—4
S.O.	6.25—4
O.N.	6.16—5
N.D.	6.11—4
D.J.	6.09—5

LIVERPOOL COTTON GOODS.

Grey Shirtings 39" by 37½ 38 yards 16 by 12—8lbs. Red Heading.	7.5
Grey Shirtings 44" by 39 yards 14 by 13—8lbs.	8
White Nainsooks 28" by 18 yards 16 by 13 to 16—15 Range	2.8½
White Mulls 28" by 18 yards 14 by 12 Green Ends.	2¼
Cloth Gunnis's 36" G. 20 cif.	12.9
40's Bannermills Twist	10⅞
Geo. Mayalls Yarns	11
F.G.F. Tinnivelly cif. Liverpool	513.16
Buyers or Sellers.	sellers.
Months	March-April.
Water Twist American 30's	10¼
„ „ „ 40's	11⅜
Mule „ „ 40's	11⅛
„ „ „ 50's	12⅝
„ „ „ 60's	14⅜
„ „ Egyptian 40's	15¾
„ „ „ 50's	16¼
„ „ „ 60's	17¼
Tone "Dhooties" and "Shirtings" firm more enquiry.	
Tone "Cloths" firm with upward tendency	
Weft American 54's	11
Weft Egyptian 80's	16⅝
Tone "Yarns"	Steady.
Weft Egyptian 32's	11¾
Twist 32's W.T.C.	9⅝
„ 32's B.	10½
„ 36's W.T.C.	9⅞
„ 36's B.	10⅜
„ 42's	10⅞
„ American 60's	14⅜
„ Egyptian 60's	16⅛
„ „ 80's	20¼

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORT

London, March 17th.

WHEAT.

Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. May-June; London Buyers unchanged	37
F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. quiet but steady.	
South Amerikan Rozario Santa Fe—62lbs. no sellers.	
Barletta Russo—62½lbs. sellers March-April quiet unchanged	34⅝
South Australian March-April; sellers unchanged	36¼

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416lbs. 85 % ex-Ship March-April-May; Antwerp value unchanged	54¼
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship April-May; Dunkirk Buyers unchanged	54¾
Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship New Terms March-April-May; Dunkirk sellers firm unchanged	50¾
Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship March-April; Dunkirk sellers quiet but steady unchanged	52
Linseed Calcutta sellers London March-April; firm unchanged	50.9
Linseed Argentine (La Plata) April-May; Antwerp sellers quiet but steady	45⅞—½
Bombay Cottonseed March-April; Hull sellers easier sound delivered per ton.	£5.19.6—6d

METALS.

Standard Copper G.M.B.	£63 13.16plus 5.16
Copper Braziers unchanged	£78¼
Yellow Metal unchanged	6¼

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal value unchanged	10.6
Arrivals:—"Liberia."	

SUGAR.

German granulated Sugar C. & F. India. (Double bags) sellers April-August; very quiet prices occasionally lower	12.6—¾
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India sellers April; nothing doing unchanged	11.9¾
German Beet-root 88 % sellers March unchanged	9.2
German Beet-root 88 % sellers May	9.2¼—¾
Quiet prices rather easier.	
E.A.R. & Similar Crystals C. & F. India sellers April-August; quiet unchanged	13.1½
Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta March-April; value unchanged	11.3
Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Bombay March-April; value quiet unchanged	11.3
Raw Java Nos. 16-18 C. & F. Calcutta July-Dec.; value unchanged	10.8¼
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi July-Dec.; value unchanged	10.9¾
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta July-Dec.; value unchanged	11.8¼
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi July-Dec.; value steady but still no business unchanged	11.9¾

RUBBER.

Para Rubber March-April; sellers quiet but steady unchanged.	3

SKINS.

Sheep skin sale closed to-day barely steady and slow demand.

Sheep Skins:—

Madras prime 2d higher.

Madras ordinary a penny lower.

Bombay good par to a penny higher.

Bombay ordinary par to a penny higher.

Sheep skins sold 640,000.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

Bombay 18th March 1914

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	*Rs.*	*From.*	*Banks.*
10 Bundles	20,000	Busrch	Comptoir.

We quote:—

EXCHANGE.

The Market is firm, but in spite of the better rates offering there is little enquiry for remittance. Bills are however more plentiful.

	s.	d.
BANKS SELLING—		
T. T. ready	1	4 1-32 to 1-4 1-16
D. D. mail	1	4 1-16
T. T. forward, May.		1 4
BANKS BUYING—		
Private D. D. ready	1	4 1-8
Credits 3 m-s ready	1	4 7-32
„ „ forward, May.	1	4 3-16
„ 6 m-s ready	1	4 5-16
Francs 3 m-s ready		170½
Marks „ „		138½
60 days Hongkong		141¾
„ „ Shanghai		190½
„ „ Japan		149

BULLION.

Rates for Bar Silver in London were unchanged at 26 13/16 for ready and 26¾ for delivery in two months. The Market opened easier, but has remained steady at the decline with a moderate business passing. The up-country demand has again improved.

	Rs.	a	p.
We quote:—			
English bar gold	23	15	3
Australian bar go'd	23	14	9
Sovereigns.	15	0	0
Silver (cum duty) ready	77	14	0
1st Settlement	77	12	0
3rd Settlement	77	9	0

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by Rail on March 1914

	Bars	Ounces
G. I. P. Railway	81	95,163
B. B & C. I. Railway	81	97,971

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The Government Paper Market opened firm to-day and an advance of about annas two was reported during the course of the day. The Market opened at Rs. 95-7-6 gradually improved and closed at Rs. 95-9 (buyers) for 30th March delivery. A fair amount of business was done during the course of the day.

SHARES.

The Cotton Mill Share Market presented a firm tone and an improvement was noticed in several shares.

Madhavji improved to Rs. 1,080 and Standard to Rs. 1,090.

Colaba Mill shares stood firm at Rs. 1,485.

Centrals were in demand at Rs. 1,850.

Swadeshi stood at Rs. 1,485.

Davids moved up to Rs. 487½ and Fazuls to Rs. 440.

Finlays changed hands at Rs. 311¼ and Swans at Rs. 270.

Luxmi Cottons were placed at Rs. 1,082½.

Tata Hydro Ordinary shares were in demand at Rs. 1,120.

Eastern Bank shares were in request at Rs. 83 x.d.

There were no doing in Press shares.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary shares were placed at the prices varying from Rs. 75 to Rs. 76½. Deferred opened at Rs. 186 but after touching Rs. 141 closed at Rs. 137 for April.

Telephones were in demand at Rs. 71.

COTTON.

There was a fairly sharp drop in the American Markets, New York being 14 points lower for futures and 15 points lower for Spot, while New Orleans closed 15 and 16 points down for futures and 1/16 down for Spot. Private cables advise the decline as due to the Market being manipulated, and to an effort on the part of operators to depress prices in order to cover their shorts. Possibly we may see fluctuations, but in any case the advance has been checked.

In sympathy with the decline at Home the Local Market opened quiet and easier, the rate for good Broach being Rs. 268. Fine Khamgaon-Akola March was quoted Rs. 218/19, the difference between this description and good Broach now being about Rs. 50 against Rs. 62 on the 5th instant. Rates have fluctuated slightly during the day good Broach having been done in the morning at Rs. 267½ and later on at Rs. 269. In the afternoon at Colaba the price opened at Rs. 269 but soon declined to Rs. 268. Settlements of contracts in all descriptions are proceeding, and delivery orders are changing hands. At the close the Market is again steadier and good Broach is quoted Rs. 270. Khamgaon-Akola, Bengal and Khandesh have kept steady, the former closing at Rs. 220.

B. C. T. A. QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Super Fine	Fine	Fully Good.	Good	Delivery
M.G. Bengals	.. ..	186	180	..	Ready
M.G. Bengals	.. ..	205	195	183	..
M.G. Scind-Punjab	.. ..	191	181	..	..
M.G. Khandeish	.. ..	202	192	..	..
M.G. Hingughat Wardha	.. ..	252	..	..	..
M.G. Nagpore, Kamptee	.. ..	251	..	..	..
M.G. Yeotmahl	.. ..	245	..	..	..
M.G. Dhamangaum, Poolcaum	.. ..	236	..	..	..
M.G. Akola, Khamgaum "Fair Staple"	.. ..	219	211	..	..
M.G. Amraoti	.. ..	225	..	..	..
M.G. Broach.	.. ..	271	269	268	..
M. G. Mattia	.. ..	198	185	..	..
Saw-ginned Dhawar	.. ..	..	..	264	1-25 May
M. G. westerns	.. ..	..	..	259	..
H. G. Westerns	.. ..	..	..	254	..
M. G. Compta	.. ..	..	..	272	..

LIVERPOOL OPENING PRICES.

Opening Tone	Barely steady.
Estimated Sales	10,000
Total Imports	2,000
Future delivery prices —	
Months.	
M.A.	6.64 —2
A.M.	6.58 „ 2
M.J.	6.57 „ 2
J.J.	6.52 „ 2
J.A.	6.47 „ 2
A.S.	6.37 „ 2
S.O	6.23 „ 2
O.N	6.15 „
N.D.	6.10 „

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat:—The Market is quiet.

Quotations:—	Rs.	a.	p.	
Ready White, Pessi 85 %	5	10	6	R. T
White Pessi 75 %	5	9	6	„
White Delhi, May	5	13	0	„

Linseed:—The Market is quiet but steady.

Quotations:—	Rs.	a	p	
Bold Brown, Ready	8	6	0	B. T
Bold Brown May	9	6	0	R. T.

Rapeseed:—The Market is steady.

Quotations:—	Rs.	a.	p	
Brown Cawnpore May	8	8	0	R. T.
Yellow Cawnpore May	9	2	6	„
Brown Delhi May	9	3	0	„

Teelseed:—The Market is quiet but steady.

Quotations —	Rs.	a.	p.
85 % Bold White	57	0	0
Mughi	52	0	0
Black Kutni	45	0	0

Groundnuts:—The Market is steady.

Quotations:—	Rs.	a	p.
Bold	48	0	0
Small	47	0	0

Mowraseed:—The Market is quiet.

Quotations:—	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready	7	6	0 B T

Poppyseed:—The Market is steady.

Quotations:—	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready	10	5	0 B. T.
April May	11	8	0 R. T.

Castorseed:—The Market is quiet.

Quotations:—	Rs.	a.	p.
Madras ready	34	8	0
Guzerat ready	33	8	0
April May	7	0	0 R. T.

Cottonseed: The market is quiet but steady

Qotuations:—			
Berar	Rs.	23	8 0
Guzerat	„	23	0 0

RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal Food Grains into Bombay for the 24 hours ending yesterday at 6 p.m.:—

Cotton	15,036 Bales
Wheat	12,978 Cwts.
Linseed	27,002 „
Rape, Rai, etc.	7,114 „
Gingelyseed	18,397 „
Poppyseed	501 „
Groundnuts	8,113 „
Castorseed	8,433 „
Rice	16,420 „
Myrabollams	3,907 „
Ottonseed	51,350 „
Mowraseed	nil „
Gram	3,194 „
Jowar	11,258 „
Maize	nil „
Barley	502 „

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 18.

Telegraphic Transfers were sold by one Bank to-day at 1s. 4 1/16d., but this rate did not last for long, 1s. 4 1/32d. being the ruling figure. Bills are scarce and in the Money Market characterised by some stringency, the Banks are not good buyers.

Government Paper closed this afternoon at Rs. 95-10 for cash, Rs. 95-14-6 and Rs. 95-15 being mentioned for small sums. No movement of any importance is recorded in the Share Market, coal investments forming the chief centre of attraction. Dalbhoom gold shares are steady at from Rs. 21-12 to Rs. 22-8.

HOLI FESTIVAL AT NAGPORE

STUDENTS' PURITY CAMPAIGN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, Mar. 17.

At a public meeting held before the Holi festival the school boys and others were advised not to participate in the revelries of the day, and the advice seems to have had effect. Many students kept away from indulging in the day's festivities.

On that day a serious affray ensued between students living in Suley Brothers' Boarding House and a party of over fifty men who were singing obscene songs and throwing paint on the passers-by.

The latter resented the idea of the students with lathies. Some of the students as well as some of the men were severely injured.

Complaints have been lodged with the police by both parties.

ELECTRIC LIFTS.

SMITH AND STEVENS PASSENGER AND GOODS LIFTS

FOR DIRECT SINGLE PHASE AND THREE PHASE CURRENT

FOR HAND ROPE SWITCH IN CAGE.

FULL OR SEMI-AUTOMATIC CONTROL.

CROMPTONS BOMBAY, Ld.,

35-37, APOLLO STREET,

BOMBAY.

REDUCTION IN PRICES.

Pure Greek Grape Wines & Brandies

Which have gained the *Highest Prizes* (GRAND PRIX) in recent exhibitions of Paris 1900, Liege 1905, Bordeaux 1907, Bruxelles 1910, for their *excellent qualities*.

	Per Bottle Rs.	a
DESERT AND MEDICAL WINES.		
Mavrodaphne, Manufacturers' Speciality, very old	2	8
„ Empress Sweet, Fintage 1884	5	4
Saravalle, Red Wine, very old, similar to Port Wine but far better quality	2	6
Malvasia, White	2	10
Malvasia Gutland Red, Sweet Wines very very old	3	0
„ White do. do.	3	
Port Wine, White old dry	1	12
Port Wine, Red	1	12
Mascato, very old, light flavoured	2	6
TABLE WINES.		
Morea, Vin de table, Red	1	6
Demestica, Vin de table, Red	1	10
Kalavryta, Vin de table, Red	1	12
Acheos, Vin de table, White. (very old)	2	8
Morea, Vin de table White	1	8
Demestica, Vin de table, White	1	12
SPECIAL SHERRY WINES.		
Acheos, Imperial dry, vintage, 1884	5	4
Marsala de l'Achaia	1	10
Malaga de l'Achaia	1	10
Vermouth de l'Achaia	1	12
SUPERIOR BRANDIES.		
Vintage of 1900 (one crown)	3	
„ 1895 (two crown)	4	0
„ 1890 (Princess)	5	0
„ 1887 (Royal)	6	0

SOLE IMPORTERS:

TH. VAFIADIS & Co.,

117—125, ESPLANADE ROAD,
FORT, BOMBAY.

Paper Fingers

That Save time.

How many times do typewriter operators come nearly to the bottom of the paper and have to put in another sheet to write just one more line ?

The L. C. Smith & Bros. Typewriter

is equipped with paper fingers that hold the paper so well that it is possible to write on the extreme edge of the paper or card.

These paper fingers, if the operator forgets to push them back into place after writing a card or envelope, move along to the proper place with the advancement of the carriage in either direction.

This is one of the many reasons why the L. C. Smith & Bros. Typewriter enables the operator to produce more and better work than on any other writing machine ever made.

Sole Agents:—

G. A. SCHLECHTENDAHL, Ltd.,

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GENUINE CARARA MARBLE STATUARY.

A few select pieces at English Prices.

PREMIER ART SALON,

Navasari Building,

HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY

THE CAWNPORE MOSQUE QUESTION

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CAWNPORE, Mar. 18.

The Lieutenant-Governor during his stay here, yesterday met the trustees of the Cawnpore mosque and discussed with them the plans for the proposed additions to the mosque about which there was considerable difference of opinion.

The Raja of Mahmoodabad was also in Cawnpore yesterday.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

March 15th

S. S. Mansuri	Gore	Jeddah	Mar. 5
S.S. City of Paris	Campbell	Liverpool	Feb. 23
S.S. Lhasa	Manley	Karachi	Mar. 16
S.S. Denewell	Mathews	Marmagoa	Mar. 17
S.S. Moltkefels	Muller	Hamburg	Feb. 8
S.S. Belle of England	Kelvy	Calcutta	Mar. 6

DEPARTURES.

March 18th.

S.S. Neherpark	Taylor	Baltimore	
S.S. Powhatan	Blay	Singapore via Aroebay	
S.S. Manchester Citizen	Beggs	Marmagoa	

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday.

S. S. Lindalla	Napier	Persian Gulf via Karach	
S. S. Kasara	Denne	Busreh via Karachi	

The following vessels began to load yesterday.

Steamer		for	
Palawan		for	Jeddah
„	Clan Graham	for	Liverpool etc

S. S. Mansuri:—The B. and P. S. N. Coy's steamer Mansuri, 2,042 tons, Captain P. H. Gore, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah, which port she had left on March 5, with a general cargo and 12 passengers.

S. S. City of Paris:—The City Line steamer, City of Paris, 5,939 tons, Captain J. Campbell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, which port she had left on February 23, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Lhasa:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Lhasa, 951 tons, Captain H. Manley, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, which port she had left on March 16, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Denewell:—The steamer Denewell, 2,294 tons, Captain C. Mathews, arrived in harbour yesterday from Marmagoa, which port she had left on March 17, with ballast.

S. S. Moltkefels:—The Hansa Line steamer Moltkefels, 3,084 tons, Captain W. Muller, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg, which port she had left on February 8, with a general cargo.

S. S. Belle of England:—The steamer Belle of England, 2,468 tons, Captain R. V. Kelvy, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, which port she had left on March 6, with a cargo of coal.

S. S. Powhatan:—The steamer Powhatan, 3,925 tons, Captain J. E. Blay, sailed yesterday for Singapore via Aroebay, with ballast.

S. S. Manchester Citizen:—The steamer Manchester Citizen, 2,725 tons, Captain E. W. Beggs, sailed yesterday for Marmagoa, with balast.

S. S. Lindulla:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Lindulla, 2,183 tons, Captain C. H. I. Napier, will sail to-day, for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Kasara:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Kasara, 504 tons, Captain G. H. C. Denne, will sail to-day, for Busreh via Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Luzon Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Luzon Maru, left Singapore for Colombo via Port Swettenham and Penang on the 18th March.

S. S. City of Lahore:—The Ellerman Line, S. S. City of Lahore, outward bound left Liverpool on the 14th instant.

S. S. Cleopatra:—The Austrian Lloyd S. S. Cleopatra, for Bombay, arrived at Triests on the 15th instant.

S. S. Cleopatra:—The Austrian Lloyd S. S. Habsburg, left Trieste on the 15th instant and is due here on the 30th instant.

Wednesday, March 18th 1914.

P. DOCK.

Shed	Steamer	Capt.	Ago
A	Markgraf	Schapo	A. S. & Co.
B.	Quilpa	Gross	M.M.&Co
C.	N. R. Hidalgs	Harbord	J. P. & Co
D.	&E. Manchester Miller	Robertson	P. M. & Co
F	Trafford Hall	Main	K. N. & Co
H.	Dalsai Maru	Kira	O. S. K.
K.	City of Delhi	Bremmer	K. N. & Co
M	St Leonards	Cofferata	P. & Co
O	Khosrou	Honnah	P. M. & Co
P.	Assaye	Coldwell	P. & O. S. N. Co

V. DOCK.

1.	Indo Maru	Kamiya	N. G. K.
2	Massilia	Thomson	W. & A. G. & Co.
2.	Olympia	Cunard	W. & A. G. & Co
3.	Wandefer	White	C. N. & Co
4.	Werdenfels	Spillman	W. & A. G. Co
5.	Pandita	Willsher	M. M. & C.
6	Kirkdale	Gibson	W. & A. G. & Co
7.	Chantala	Phillips	M. M. & Co
8.	Steinturm	Rateuew	W. & A. Z. & Co
9	Querimba	Lane	M. M. & Co
10 & 11.	Scharzfels	Stryker	W. & A. G. & Co
12 & 13	Macedonia	Bennett	P. & O. Co.
14.	Kasara	Deane	M. M. & Co
15	Graz	Mandick	A. L. S. N. & Co

30 TON CRANE.

Dumra	Minett	M. M & Co	

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Abydos	Davis	A. S. M. & Co
Angus	Lavzell	A. V. & Co.
Belle of England	Kelvy	
Glan Graham	Becket	J. P. & Co
Cairnhor	Purvis	W. & A. G. & Co.
Cheltonian	James	T. M. & Co.
City of Paris	Campbell	K. N & Co.
Denewell	Mathews	D. N. & Co
Elgin	Potts	M. M. & Co.
China	Tocque	P. & O. S. N. Co.
Gracchus	Patrich	M. M. & Co
Himalaya	Evans	P. & O. S. N. & Co
Hoseinee	Fanning	T. M. & Co
Heim	Erikson	F. C. & Co
Lindula	Handcock	M. M. & Co
Lasna	Duesnes	T. M & Co
Lhasa	Manley	M. M. & Co
Mollkefelo	Muller	W. & A. G. & Co
Mansuri	Gore	T. M. & Co
Orissa	Redfern	M. M. & Co
Palawan	Shone	Arab Steamer
Peniose	Colman	W. & A. G. & Co
Reisdar	Nielsen	K. N. & Co
Zotenfels	Nerker	W. & A. G. & Co.
Tubonia	Lutho	T. M. & Co.
Sofala	Warrington	M. M. & Co.
Subadar	Crebbin	T. M. & Co
Sutherland	Longstaff	The Bombay Co
Shiryabi	Kass A.M.	Jeewanji & Co.
Zoroastrian	Osborne	C. M. & Sonar

VISIT OF THE VICEROY.

ADDRESS FROM THE PORT TRUST.

On the occasion of the opening of the Alexandra Dock by the Viceroy on Saturday the Port Trust will present the following address to His Excellency:—

"We, the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, respectfully desire to tender to Your Excellency our greatful thanks for the honour conferred on us by your presence here this morning. Your entrance into the Alexandra Dock marks the commencement of the useful life of an undertaking which was inaugurated in the year 1905 when His Majesty the King Emperor (at that time His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales) laid the foundation stone of this Dock.

"In the address then presented to His Royal Highness it was stated that, during the period of 30 years that had elapsed since the foundation stone of the Prince's Dock was laid, the sea-borne trade of this Port had increased from 48 million pounds sterling to 98 million pounds. This rate of increase has been greatly accelerated while this Dock has been under construction and the value of the sea-borne trade for the financial year ending 31st March 1913, reached the large figure of 142½ million sterling; while the tonnage of shipping entering the Port, which during the first period increased from 1½ to 3½ million tons has further increased to 4½ million tons. The revenue of the Trust in the first period increased from £134,000 to £450,000, while during the past year it amounted to nearly £600,000.

"The trade of the Port has outgrown the accommodation that is available for it in the Prince's and Victoria Docks, and the opening of the Alexandra Dock will afford great relief, and will, it is anticipated, still further stimulate the growth of trade. The present Docks are able to accommodate 27 vessels of lengths ranging from 300 to 500 ft. and vessels now-a-days frequently wait for several days before they are able to enter. The Alexandra Dock provides berthing accommodation for 17 more vessels of 500 ft. to 520 ft., while another berth for a vessel of 425 ft., is abailable at the end of the jetty. The trustees are also constructing a communication passage between the Alexandra and the Victoria Docks which will provide 4 more 500 ft. berth. In addition to this the Harbour Wall frontage will extend for a length of nearly 6,000 ft. and will provide mean of lowest ordinary spring tides of 28 ft. It may be safely stated that the Port will, when these large extensions are completed, be capable of accommodating three times the tonnage for which berths are at present available.

"The conveniences afforded by the new Dock, however, go beyond this and provision is made at the mole for a berth to which the mail steamers can go immediately on arrival and from which passengers can step straight from their vessel into trains to proceed to the farthest corners of India, while the Postal Department is provided with a large sorting shed where mails can be expeditiously sorted on arrival. Passengers proceeding Home will also go on board at this mole. Nor are His Majesty's troops neglected for a berth and a station are being provided for their accommodation by which the tedious and expensive methods of transport by lighters from the slip to the shore and *vice verso* will be avoided.

"The area of this great Dock is 49½ acres, while the depth is 37 ft. 6 in. at mean high water; thus placing it among the principal single docks in the world both as regards area and depth of water. This Dock is, however, part, only of the very large scheme which the Trustees are now gradually bringing into operation by which the commercial facilities of the Port will be enormously increased. The reclamation, partly from the sea and partly of low lying ground of an area of 580 acres, has lately been completed by means of two large suction dredgers. To this area it is expected that the trade in grain and seeds and manganese ore will very shortly be transferred, to be followed by the cotton trade, thus setting free for other purposes land which is so badly needed in Bombay. The Trustees are further engaged in the construction of a large Railway receiving and sorting yard in which wagons from the G. I. P. and the B. B. and C. I. Railways will be received from upcountry and will be distributed by the Port Trust Railway, which is also under construction to their respective destinations in the several trade depots or the Docks.

"By improvements in the railway facilities in the existing Docks, and by the laying down of suitable lines for serving all berths in the Alexandra Docks, the trade of Bombay, which is at present chiefly dealt with by the slow and expensive agency of the bullock cart, will be revolutionised.

"Attached to the Alexandra Dock is the Hughes Dry Dock, so called after Sir Walter Hughes, the late Chairman of the Board, to whom credit must be given for the inception of these great works. This Dry Dock has at present few equals in the world and has been specially constructed to meet the wishes of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty so as to accommodate the largest battleship.

"The length of this great Dock is 1,000 ft. while the midth of the entrance is 100 ft. and the depth over the blocks at mean high water is 33 ft. 6 in. at head.

"The total expenditure on all these works is estimated at about 6½ million pounds sterling.

"We would now respectfully ask Your Excellency to declare the Alexandra Dock open, and we beg that you will be pleased to accept the casket containing this address as a memento of this occasion which we believe will mark the commencement of an era of increased progress in the trade of the Port of Bombay.

ADDRESS FROM THE INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The following is the full text of the address of the Indian Merchants' Chamber to be presented to His Excellency the Viceroy at Government House on the 21st instant:—

We, the Chairman and Members of the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, embrace the opportunity of Your Excellency's visit to our City to accord Your Excellency a hearty and respectful welcome.

To us it affords the greatest pleasure, in the first instance, to express our sincere feelings of satisfaction at the high esteem and regard which, since landing on our shores three years ago, Your Excellency has been able to win from all the great communities of this cuntry as much by your sagacious statesmanship as by your deep and abiding sympathy for their greater welfare, notably in the matter of mass education and sanitation.

It was a rude and staggering shock which was felt by millions of His Majesty's Indian subjects, when, in the midst of the growing esteem and regard entertained for Your Excellency's broad-minded and sympathetic administration, the cruel hand of a fanatic assassin was raised against you at Delhi fifteen months ago. India was filled with the direst grief at this foul and dastardly attempt upon Your Excellency's life. Days of dread anxiety passed before the first glad tidings of your slow but steady recovery were assured. At the same time great was the admiration at the marvellous womanly courage and cool presence of mind displayed by Her Excellency Lady Hardinge during the sore hours of her great trial. Unparalleled was the sympathy exhibited by all classes of the community and by all creeds and races throughout the length and breadth of the land. The people's joy knew no bounds when, restored to health, Your Excellency was able to resume the active duties of your high office, and announce in those simple but touching words Your Excellency's firm resolve to continue your appointed work till the expiration of the term of Your Viceroyalty.

In common with all classes of the people we sincerely bemoan the death of Lord Minto, that good and great Viceroy who had immediately preceded you in your high office, and whose liberal-minded reforms had endeared him to all the Indian people. In him India has indeed lost a just Viceroy of great nobility of character, unpurturbed serenity of mind and far-sighted statesmanship.

The far-reaching reforms of a popular character which the combined statesmanship of Lord Morley and the Earl of Minto introduced into the country in the spirit of sterling liberalism have received at Your Excellency's hands that additional stimulus and encouragement which are essential for their fuller development in the course of time. The large-hearted boons so considerately and generously conferred on the Indian people by His Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor, at Imperial Delhi, on the auspicious and historical occasion of the announcement in person of his Coronation accompanied by his amiable Consort, the Queen-Empress, have largely contributed to their contentment, while knitting closer than before the happy relations between the rulers and the ruled. Those boons are an un-erring evidence and earnest of the solicitude of our beloved Sovereign for the larger progress of his Indian subjects.

We gladly hail the transfer of the Capital to Delhi, which has been acknowledged as a courageous act of Imperial statesmanship for which Your Excellency has earned the cordial thanks of the people. The Indian Commercial Community of this Presidency, in common with that of the other Provinces, greatly appreciate the importance of the transfer, calculated as it is, to ensure that just and reasonable hearing of their commercial wants and requirements as demanded by the larger and speedier expansion of trades and industries.

Your Excellency's kind care and solicitude for the progress of commerce and industry is further evidenced by the series of important legislative measures which have been enacted and which are destined to be far-reaching in their influence for good in the near future. The Indian Companies' Act has placed the law relating to Joint Stock Companies on a stricter and broader footing than before, which is calculated to safeguard the interests of the investing public in a larger degree than is the case at present. We are fully alive to the fact that legislation alone in this respect, however stringent, is not sufficient to prevent irregularities and abuses of the character lately revealed here and elsewhere; but we hope that it will have the desired effect of affording less opportunities for these in the future.

We deplore the recent lapses in banking which have not a little shaken credit, and, to a certain extent, contributed to the depression of trade. It is to be feared it will be some time yet before healthy and normal conditions are again restored. We are, however, able to note with satisfaction that Your Excellency's Government are keenly alive to the existing condition of monetary affairs and are deliberating at present on the opinions expressed by a variety of persons and public bodies who were consulted on the desirability of a new banking law, prior to the recent failures. Though certain safe-guards are necessary, we may be permitted to observe that any legislation which goes to restrict healthy and normal growth of indigenous banking institutions, would, in no way, be conducive to economic progress in a variety of directions which the country sorely needs. But on this matter it is a source of gratification to take note of the very assuring pronouncement Your Excellency was pleased to make at Madras. Your Excellency fully recognised "the tendency which has been so pronounced in recent years for the savings of the people to be increasingly applied to sound investment and industrial enterprise." This tendency and movement, so sound in itself, we are convineed, as Your Excellency further observed, "will be maintained in spite of temporary checks." We are in perfect accord with Your Excellency's view that "if the Indian investor is taught by these events to be more careful to distinguish between sound and unsound undertakings, or if they pave the way to better system of regulation and protection, they will not have been unfruitful of beneficient results."

Speaking of local trade we are rejoiced at the interesting function Your Excellency discharged this morning. The New Docks are destined to offer greater accommodation to large sea-going vessels, the number of which, in harmony with our growing import and export trade, is annually on the increase, and will facilitate transport in the confines of the City and beyond it, by means of that supplementary system of Port Trust Railways which are now approaching completion.

The grievous events in South Africa and the harsh and unjust treatment of His Majesty's Indian subjects had naturally created, a few months, ago, great alarm, resentment and indignation as voiced in the numerous telegrams and appeals forwarded to Your Excellency. Indians, however, are deeply grateful to Your Excellency for the earnest and sympathetic response you so promptly made to their prayers. Recognising their justice, and wisely identifying yourself with the feelings and sentiments of the people, Your Excellency lost no time in representing their voice to the Secretary of State, urging him to bring about a solution which might go to allay the Indian ferment. We acknowledge with heart-felt gratitude your action in this grave and unprecedented crisis. India hopefully looks forward to the time which shall bring about a mutually satisfactory settlement of this vexed and complicated problem and the adoption of a wise and liberal policy throughout the Colonies. In our humble opinion this is highly essential to bring about the needed solidarity and unity of the great British Empire of which India forms an integral and important part.

The happy solution arrived at by Your Excellency in the matters of the unfortunate Cawnpore and Ayodhya incidents last year, will long be remembered with feelings of thankfulness, as showing how the representative here of our Gracious Sovereign, animated by a spirit of justice and a sense of the respect due to the religious sentiments of all classes of people, can successfully intervene in such a delicate matter and bring about pacific settlement so essential to the peaceful and orderly progress of the country.

Lastly, we respectfully beg to bring to the notice of Your Excellency the great inadequacy of the existing single seat to represent, on the Imperial Legislative Council, Indian Commerce. Considering the magnitude of the growing foreign and inland trade and the diversity of the interests involved, it is to be earnestly hoped that Your Excellency's Government will see their way to render full justice to our interests by an adequate representation at the earliest opportunity which may present itself.

With our best wishes for Her Excellency Lady Hardinge's safe voyage home, and her return here in perfect health, and, with our fervent prayer that by the Grace of Providence Your Excellency may be enabled to crown your Viceregal career with a still greater success, and earn a name and fame as brilliant and distinguished as that of your illustrious ancestor, we remain, etc.

OFFICIAL PROGRAMME.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Mar. 18.

A Gazette of India Extraordinary states:—

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General will leave Delhi by a special train on the night of Wednesday, the 18th March, 1914.

The departure will be private. His Excellency will visit Bombay and return to Delhi on the morning of Monday, the 23rd March. The arrival at Bombay will be public and the departure from Bombay and the arrival at Delhi private.

A Viceregal Salute will be fired on the occasion of His Excellency's departure from Delhi, arrival at and departure from Bombay and arrival at Delhi.

The party accompanying his Excellency will be: Her Excellency Lady Hardinge, Sir James Dubouley, Private Secretary, Licutenant-Colonel L. A. Maxwell, Military Secretary, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir James Roberts, Surgeon, Captain W. W. Muir, Captain A. A. Tod and Captain J. J. Astor.

All communications other than those of an urgent nature, should be sent to the head-quarters of the several offices at Delhi.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

RULE RELATING TO TRAVELLING ALLOWANCE.

The following rule relating to the travelling allowance to be paid hereafter to Fellows has been sanctioned by the Syndicate:—

To a Fellow residing outside Bombay but within the limits of the Presidency, who attends a meeting or meetings called by the Registrar for the transaction of business connected with the University, will be paid two *single* first class fares to be paid by him for travelling from his registered address to Bombay and back *by the cheapest route;* in addition to this he will receive a halting allowance of Rs. 7-8 for each day of attending one or more such meetings except that he shall receive Rs. 15 for the first day of attending such meeting or meetings if his registered address is at a distance exceeding 400 miles from Bombay. When a Fellow resides beyond the limits of the Bombay Presidency, his journey will be counted as commencing from or ending at the first station at which he enters or leaves the Bombay Presidency.

RUN OVER BY A TROLLY.

Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Corner, held an inquest yesterday at the Morgue, touching the death of a Hindu woman named Luxmibai, aged 20, residing with her husband at Fergusson Road.

It appeared from the evdence that the deceased was returning home after giving her husband his meal in a mill, on Tuesday, when she met with an accident. She came out of the Jijibhoy Lane on to the main road to go into Curry Road. She saw a motor trolly approaching but as it was five or six paces away she attempted to cross the road, but in doing so her legs got entangled in her "sari" and she tumbled down. The wheels passed over her before the driver of the trolly could apply the brake. The deceased was crushed to death. The trolly stopped immediately after the accident.

A verdict of accidental death was returned.

MUNICIPAL BY-ELECTION.

Dr. J. A. Turner, Chairman of the Justices' meeting held on Tuesday afternoon to elect a councillor for the Bombay Corporation, the seat having been rendered vacant by the death of Mr. Donald Fraser, declared the result of the poll on Wednesday. The result is as follows:—

Mr. Byramji R. B. Jijibhoy, 190 votes.
Mr. Bhawanidas Motiwalla, 111 votes.
Mr. Byramji was decleared duly elected.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Bombay Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Royal Opera House, "Diplomacy," 9-30 p.m.

Farewell dinner to Turkish Consul-General Hotel Majestic, 8-30 p.m.

A meeting of the Good Health League, Dr. Menkel's lecture on "The Blood and its Wonders," New Hall Apollo Bunder, 6-30 p.m.

Y.M.C.A., Wodehouse Road Dr. Gratton Guinness's lecture on "Congo, 9-15 p.m.

FRIDAY, March 20.

Arrival of the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge in the morning.

Garden Party at Government House in the afternoon.

Bombay Chamber of Commerce, Balloting for a representative to serve on the Imperial Council.

Dr. Gratton Guinness's lecture on "A Man's Battle," Framji Cowasji Hall, 7 p.m.

Royal Opera House," Those Terrible Twins," 9-30 p.m.

Jubilee of the Roman Catholic Archbishop.

SATURDAY, March 21.

Jamshedji Navroz, Bank Holiday.

H. E. the Viceroy opens the new Alexandra Docks, 8-30 a.m.

Lady Hardinge goes to England.

The Viceroy receives addresses from the Chamber of Commerce and the Native Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, Government House, 4-30 p.m.

The Viceroy's Departure for Delhi, 11 p.m.

Jackal Club Point-to-Point Races.

Royal Opera House, "Raffles", 9-30 p.m.

MONDAY, March 23.

B. L. H. Camp, at Santa Cruz, closes.

Inspection by H. E. the Governor of the King Edward Institute, Clare Road.

Lord Willingdon lays the foundation-stone of the Booth Memorial Buildings, Ripon Road and Sankli Street Junction, 5-45.

TUESDAY, March 24.

Countess of Dufferin Fund, Annual General Meeting, Government House, 4-30.

Laying the foundation-stone of the Bombay Sanitary Institute, by H. E. the Governor, Princess Street.

The Bombay Amateur Dramatic Club, "H. E. the Governor," Excelsior Theatre, 9-30.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Excelsior Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

"La Scala," Gaiety Theatre, Vaudeville Programme, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

America India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 6-30 to 8, 8-30 to 10, and 10-30 to 12.

Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 5-15 to 6-45, 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30 p.m.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Regimental Orders by Major J. W. Hawes V.D. Commanding.

Mar. 18.

127 Parade E. E. Coy. The Second Series of all night Manning will take place from Sunday March 22nd to Saturday March 28th; As these will be the last runs of the Season the O. C. hopes they will be well attended.

Matches 5 & 6 in the Rifle Meeting will be fired on Sunday 22nd instant.

Distances:—400; 700 and 800 Yards.

Trains as usual.

(Sd.) R. C. D. GRAHAM, Captain R.A.

Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron orders by Lieut.-col. Sir Henry Procter A. D. C.

CAMP SANTA CRUZ Mar. 18.

THE VICEROY'S VISIT.

1. Parade.—The escort for duty, on occasion of arrival of H. E. The Viceroy, will parade on Friday next at 7-15 a.m. at the Queen's Statue preparatory to marching to Victoria Terminus. Dress Review order white, all horses will be sent in from Santa Cruz at 1 p.m. Thursday afternoon, in charge of Head sepoy, and will be picketed at the riding school. Grain and grass will be arranged for. Those members who wish to keep their horses in their own stables, must make their own arrangements for grain and grass and instruct their syces. Horses will be sent to the residences of members staying in the Fort, if their syces are informed. It would be most convenient if members slept in the Fort on Thursday night. For those residing in Salsette the 6-4 a.m. or 6-23 a.m. train from Santa Cruz are the only convenient trains. The syces should be instructed to meet these trains.
2. Saturday being a public holiday for the opening of the docks, the morning parade is cancelled.
3. Members are reminded that on Monday next 23rd inst. the General Officer Commanding 6th Division will inspect the Corps at Santa Cruz. Every member residing in Bombay and neighbourhood must attend or furnish a medical certificate.

(Sd.) C. V. MARTIN, Capt., 29th Lancers.
Acting Adjt. Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by The Hon. Colonel R.W.L. Dunlop, C.I.E., V.D. Commanding.

BOMBAY, Mar. 29.

251. Arms.—All arms and Accoutrements to be returned to Headquarters at once.
252. Prize Distribution.—The Annual Prize Distribution will be held in the Town Hall on Friday, the 27th instant, at 9-15 p.m. (Standard Time). The prize-distribution will be followed by a dance. Admission will be by invitation only, except as regards members of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles who attend in uniform. Invitation for friends can be obtained by members on application at Headquarters Dress Officer.—Mess Dress, White. N.-C. Officers and Volunteer.—Mess Dress, or uniform with Caps.
253. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for Class Firing as follows:—Friday, 20th instant, "F" Company; Saturday, 21st and Sunday, 22nd instant, any Company. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m. Members who have not yet completed their Class Firing are expected to do so before the 31st instant and may attend on any of the above dates.
254. Cadets Drill Competition.—It is notified for information that the Drill Competition (Cadets) will take place on the Maidan at Headquarters, Council Road, at 5-30 p.m. to-day Thursday, the 19th instant.
255. Parade.—The Battalion will parade for lining the Streets on the occasion of the Visit to Bombay of H. E. the Viceroy on Friday the 20th instant. Fall in at Head-Quarters, Council Road it 7-15 a.m. Dress.—Review Order, Khaki, Medals to be worn.

Note—Arms will be issued on parade to members who have not already got them. Slings will be carried on rifles.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mails and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M
Punjab Mail	12-35	17-)
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	9-15	13 0
Madras Mail	6-0	21-30
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter class)	7-40	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	11-30	14-25

The Punjab Mail leaves Victoria Terminus at 17-0 which is 15 minutes earlier from 1st March, 1914.

Punjab Postal Express, Five hours after Mail Steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

Calcutta Postal Express, Five hours after Mail Steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

Madras Postal Express, Five hours after Mail Steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

(In force from 1st March, 1914.)

Bombay.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M
Northern Express	8-30	21-0
Gujarat Mail	7-30	21-30
Kathiawar Express	6-45	21-45

PARSEE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

The fund of the Parsee General Hospital now amounts to Rs. 23,82,998-4-5 including Rs. 23,80,804-14-8 previously acknowledged.

GOOD HEALTH LEAGUE.

There will be a meeting of the Good Health League, to-day at 6-30 p. m., at the New Hall, Apollo Bunder, when Dr. Herman C. Menkel will deliver a lecture on "Blood and its Wonder."

BAND AT PRINCESS MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel T. W. Bonner V. D. and Officers, the band of the 1st. Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh. B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, this evening commencing at 6 p.m.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE

A "First Aid" Class in English will be opened by the Hindu Division on Sunday at 3 p.m. (S.T.) in the Hall of Mr. Goculdas Tejpal Boarding School, Gowalia Tank. Dr. M. G. Kher, L. M. & S., will conduct the Class. In all eight lectures, on every Sunday, will be delivered.

ARRIVAL OF NATIVE CHIEFS.

H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Limbdi, and the Nawab of Palanpur arrived in Bombay on Wednesday morning from their respective capitals. The Thakore Saheb is putting up in the "Shanti Bhuvan" of Mr. N. M. Gokuldas, at Pedder Road and the Nawab Saheb in a bungalow at Walkeshwar.

MUSALMAN FEMALE ORPHANAGE BOMBAY.

The Government Resolution on the second annual report of the Abdulla Haji Dawood Bowla Musalman Female Orphanage, says:—The Governor-in-Council is pleased to record his appreciation of the work that is being done by his admirable institution which owes its inception and progress largely to Mr. S. M. Edwardes, I. C. S., personally.

KAPOLE STUDENTS' UNION.

A meeting will be held at Madhav Baug to-morrow at 8 p. m. (B. T.), for distributing prizes to successful Kapole candidates at last year's University examinations and for welcoming and congratulating Mr. Mangaldas V. Desai, B.A., LL. B., on his return from England as the first Kapole barrister.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Lalloobhai A. Shah will preside and distribute the prizes.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

The annual prize competitive examination of the members of the Parsi Division, of the St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas, will be held on the premises of the Elphinstone High School, Dhobitalao, on Sunday, at 2 p.m. (S.T.).

An examination was held by Dr. K. S. Patel, last Sunday, of the "First Aid" Class organised by Mr. D. F. Panthaki and 26 candidates are declared to have passed.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

During the 24 hours ended at 6 a. m. on Wednesday, there were recorded in Bombay City 19 attacks and 19 deaths from plague and 4 attacks and 3 deaths from small-pox. There were no cases of cholera. The plague attacks were reported from the following divisions:—Middle and Lower Colaba 2, Umarkhadi 2, Market 2, Bhuleshwar 2, Mahalaxmi 1, Mazagon 1, Kamatipura 1, Tardeo 2, Byculla 3, Parel 1, Sewri 1 and Worli 1. The total mortality from all causes during the day was 115, as compared with 88 on the corresponding day of 1913 and 115 in 1912. Altogether 101 rats were caught by the municipal rat-catchers on Tuesday, 101 of these being found to be plague-stricken; 21 of the latter came from Mandvi and 17, each from Market and Dongri.

PRINCIPAL OF COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.

The following Press Note has been issued:—

In Press Note No. 2,912, dated the 10th October, 1913, it was stated that a suitable candidate had not yet been found for the the Principalship of the Government College of Commerce, Bombay. His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, however recently informed the Bombay Government that he had appointed Mr. P.J. Anstey, B. Sc. (Lond.), as Principal of the College. Mr. Anstey has studied Economics at the London School of Economics at which he held the Martin White Scholarship in Sociology and from which he graduated with honours in Ecomomics at the University of London. Besides giving tutorial and other lectures in connection with the Worker's Educational Association, he has been in sole charge of the Department of Economics of the University of Bristol for the last two years. On his nomination to his present appointment he was deputed to visit certain educational institutions in England and Germany for the purpose of studying the organization and methods of Schools of Commerce in those countries. Mr. Anstey arrived in Bombay on the 2nd instant and has assumed charge of the Principalship of the College of Commerce.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

CREDIT BANK CASES.

APPLICATION FOR RETURN OF EXHIBITS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Wednesday, Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of a notice issued at the instance of the prosecution in the two Credit Bank cases asking for the return of some of the exhibits put in the two cases on the ground that some of the books were wanted by the liquidator for the purposes of the liquidation.

At the hearing of the notice, there was no appearance on behalf of the prosecution; Mr. Vicaji, pleader, for Mistry, and Mr. Framroze Mehta for Jaffer, opposed the application.

Mr. Vicaji said that Aranaha had been appointed chief clerk by the liquidator and he would thus be in charge of the books. The defence apprehended that he might tamper with the books. The cases had been committed to the sessions and the records might be sent up to the Clerk of the Crown and any application that the prosecution chose to make might be made to him.

His Worship discharged the notice and ordered the records to be sent up to the Clerk of the Crown.

THEFT IN SWADESHI STORES.

SIX PERSONS ARRESTED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Wednesday, before Mr. Frank Oliviera, third Presidency Magstrate, Sergeant Longman placed Kasam Esmail, Makbule Hussanally, Abdulla Abdul Hussein, Mahomed Hussein Abdul Rasul, Syed Mir Hussein Mirshah and Dayaram Mangalmal on a charge of theft and applied for seven days' remand in police custody.

Inspector Fuller, who was in charge of the case, told the Court that a complaint had been made to him on Monday last by the manager of the Swadeshi stores, Hornby Road, of a theft of property valued at Rs. 1,520 having taken place in his shop during the night previous. The police made enquiries and arrested the above named accused with property worth about Rs. 3,000. As the police had not completed their enquiries and as more persons are suspected, he applied for a remand.

As the accused did not object, his Worship granted the remand prayed for.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Wednesday, before Mr. Frank Oliviera, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Guider charged Suttabai, a Hindu woman, with attempt to commit suicide.

The accused was seen jumping into the sea near Colaba on Friday last by police sepoy No. 1144, who jumped after her and rescued her. She was detained in hospital for two days.

The accused pleaded guilty and said that as she was robbed of her money, she decided to end her life.

His Worship, sentenced the accused to fifteen days' simple imprisonment.

"JOTA PATIA" GAMBLING.

At the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Prsidency Magistrate, disposed of a case in which Inspector Spiers charged Baniram Marwadi and six others, the first with keeping a common gaming house and gambling and the rest with gambling.

The accused were arrested by Mr. Spiers on the 22nd February last, in Sheikh Memon Street for wagering and "jota patia" gaming on sales in Liverpool cotton.

His Worship convicted all the accused. The first accused was fined Rs. 50 on the first charge and Rs. 20 on the second charge. The rest were fined Rs. 20 each.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

At the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. G.R. Khairaz, Fourth Presidency Magistrate Umersey Hirjee, a servant in the employ of one Haridas Valabji was charged with criminal breach of trust as a servant in respect of Rs. 3,329-11-6. The accused was employed as a bill-collector in the shop of the complainant, Harida Valabji, Merchant annd Commission agent. Between the 12th and the 25th February accused collected Rs. 3,329-11-6 from vtrious constituents of the complainant, on his behalf. The accused absconded on the 25th ultimo. Complainant reported the matter to the Police on the following day. The accused was arrested on the 11th instant.

The accused pleaded guilty and stated that he had lost the money on the turf. His Worship convicted and sentenced the accus- to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

SALVATION ARMY RECRUITS.

Yesterday afternoon the City of Paris landed at the Ballard Pier, Bombay, amongst her other passengers for Indian ports, fifty new recruits for the Salvation Army in India and Ceylon, the majority of whom were either Swedish, Norwegian or Danish. The newcomers were dressed in the style which the Salvation Army affects in India, and were cordially welcomed by a representative gathering of the Bombay branch, headed by Col. Impsey. While the boat was coming in, the Bombay branch sang hymns of welcome in English and Hindustani. When she was anchored, Col. Impsey went aboard and welcomed the strangers, whose very understandable word, to a man who is not a polyglot was, "*Skoll.*" After many mutual congratulations the party proceeded to Byculla, where they will reside at the Salvation Army Headquarters, until they are allocated to their various posts in India, Burma and Ceylon.

IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

The visit of His Excellency the Governor to the Improvement Trust's offices, which was to take place on Wednesday morning, was unavoidably postponed.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

DAVID GARRICK

The Howitt-Phillips Company were not very happy in their representation of "David Garrick" last night, though the majority of the audience seemed to enjoy the piece immensely. "David Garrick" in reality is a somewhat crude play, in construction and characterisation, but it has its great moments; and the central character and the opportunity which the drunken scene provides for superb acting have carried it into the realm of standard comedy. Curiously enough the drunken scene was the least effective last night. The line between comedy and farce was overstepped by everybody, including David Garrick. The guests at the dinner party had no resemblance to "City Folk," either in the eighteenth or any other century, and might have come straight out of Whitechapel yesterday. Amidst their clowning any distinction which Mr. Howitt might otherwise have given to the scene was overwhelmed. All this the audience, as we have said, enjoyed hugely but it was rather distressing to a nice taste. Nor was Miss Doris Phillips very happily suited as the lovesick Ada Ingot. The girlishness which gives so much charm to her acting in other parts that she has played here, did not seem so happily placed in a part that required more dignity and power than was associated with Miss Phillips' playing of it. Finally one must protest against the jarring note which the very modern furniture made against the eighteenth century costumes, and the modern incidental music which completely destroyed the atmosphere of the period.

"David Garrick" was preceded by Conon Doyle's sketch "Waterloo," in which Mr. Howitt gives a very fine performance of Corporal Brewster. To-night that famous old play "Diplomacy" is to be performed.

30 DAYS ALONE IN THE ANTARCTIC.

DR. MAWSON'S ORDEAL.

The Adelaide, correspondent of Reuter wired on February, 24:—

The Aurora arrived late this afternoon.

Dr. Mawson delays giving a full account of the disastrous sledging journey, in which his two companions, Lieutenant Ninnis and Dr. Hertz, perished, leaving him to struggle on by himself over the snow-sweeptplateau of Victoria Land until he finally reached the base to find that the Aurora had left.

He says, however, that after the deaths of his companions he was alone for 30 days and had a miraculous escape from starving. He was stumbling along, when, seeing a black spot in the snowstorm, he discovered a cache left by the search parties. He found food inside which sufficiently restored him to enable him to reach the base, 21 miles further on. He was only able to cover two miles a day.

TWO MILES DEEP.

Speaking generally of the expedition, Dr. Mawson said it had been eminently successful. The dredging done, partly on the homeward journey, westward of the base,. had yielded the best collection of biological specimens yet obtained in the Antarctic.

Some extraordinary fish and sea animals had been obtained from depths of as much as two miles, many of the specimens being new to science.

While the delay in Adelie Land had been unpleasant, owing to the terrific winds that were prevalent, it had enabled a vast amount of collecting work to be done. A magnificent collection of birds had been obtained, including eggs that hitherto had been extremely rare. Many mineral deposits had been exposed, some of them of considerable richness, but their extent could not be traced, owing to the ice.

COAL AND COPPER.

The dredging and the occasional rocks exposed above the ice and snow indicated the existence of a vast coal bed, but copper was the mineral chiefly observed.

Reverting to the weather conditions in which the work of the expedition had had to be performed, Dr. Mawson said that the wind experienced at the base was terrific. During the whole of one month it averaged 63 miles per hour, and for one hour it blew 116 miles an hour, while gusts frequently gauged over 200 miles per hour.

Owing to the wind and Dr. Mawson's poor health immediately after his trying experiences, but little sledging was undertaken last year. The health of the party, as a whole, however, was exceptionally good, Dr. Mawson taking special trouble to prevent scurvy.

SHIP "NIPPED" BY THE ICE.

After the first year's experience, the gear used in sledging was discarded and the equipment reorganised and strengthened with considerable advantage.

On the way home the Aurora encountered two severe hurricanes in the ice. A motor-launch was carried away, and the vessel was severely nipped, but Captain Davis cleverly extricated her.

Dr. Mawson expects to visit England in connection with the preparations for classifying and recording the results of the expedition.

He declares that the expedition's experiences have unquestionably demonstrated the value of wireless telegraphy, and that no expedition should ever dream of going out without wireless equipment.

BENGAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 18.

It is now settled that the Hon. Mr. Lyon, Member of the Executive Council, Bengal, will proceed Home on six months' leave from 14th April. Mr. Beatson Bell will officiate during his absence.

ELECTRICITY FOR KARACHI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, March 18.

At the first general meeting of the Karachi Electric Supply Corporation, it was announced that the Corporation expected to be in a position to supply electrical energy to the public by January 1st, 1915.

SPORTING NEWS.

TELEGRAPH RECREATION CLUB

ANNUAL SPORTS AND DANCE.

The Annual Athletic Sports of the Telegraph Recreation Club was held on the Oval on Wednesday evening when a large number of the members and their friends assembled to witness the different events, which were keenly competed. Mr. C. W. Talbot acted as starter and Messrs. R. I. Gibbs and C. De V. Babington as judges.

The following were the events:—

100 Yards Flat Race.—1st Woodcock, 2nd Castell, 3rd Arbuthnot. Time 11 1/5 secs.

Putting the Shot.—1st Carapet, 2nd Grove, 3rd Birch. Distance 27ft. 8ins.

High Jump.—1st Brown, 2nd Castell, 3rd Birch. Height 4ft. 11ins.

220 Yards Flat Race.—1st Woodcock, 2nd Castell, 3rd Leo D'Souza. Time 23 1/5 secs.

Sack Race.—1st Pura, 2nd Karney, 3rd O'Hearn.

Peon's Race (Cycles).—1st Gangaram Tukaram, 2nd Gangaram Bawco, 3rd Dagu Seetharam.

Quarter-Mile Race.—1st Woodcock, 2nd Aves, 3rd Fernandez. Time 57 2/5 secs.

Three-Legged Race.—1st Tellis and Castell, 2nd Batch and Dyce.

Hurdle Race.—1st Wilkins, 2nd Castell, 3rd Hewett. Time 19 secs.

Half-Mile Race.—(All Comers).— The race which was open to all comers, attracted a good deal of attention. There were eight entries, which included men from the Sherwood Foresters, the R. G. A. and G. I. P. Pierce led from the start, followed by Hart, with Eagle behind him, and they finished in the same order, a half dozen yards separating one from the other. 1st Pierce, 2nd Hart, 3rd Eagle. Time 2 min. 12 1/5 secs.

Ladies' Nomination Race.—1st Misses Fredricks and Richardson, 2nd Misses Jones and Tellis.

Potato and Bucket Race.—1st Castell, 2nd L. D'Souzt, 3rd Tellis.

Bicycle Race.—1st Tuffield, 2nd Fernandez, 3rd Aitkins.

Consolation Race.—1st Richardson, 2nd Lamb, 3rd Bartley.

Bag Peon's Race.—1st Annajee Gopal, 2nd Saderdeo, 3rd Bularam.

Delivery Peon's Race.—1st Sardaseman, 2nd Ramchandra, 3rd Surangangi.

Tug-of-War.—Military v. Morse. Won by Military.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION AND DANCE.

At night at the Club rooms on Waudby Road, just before the dancing commenced, Mrs. Pennington distributed the prizes to the winning competitors. Mr. Patel in a neat little speech, thanked Mrs. Pennington and called for three cheers, which were heartily accorded. Two of the Club rooms on the first floor had been tastefully decorated, and a large number of members and their friends were present. The dancing was kept up to the early hours of the morning.

MYSORE RACES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, March 18.

The 23rd, 25th and 27th June are the dates fixed for the Mysore Races. Stakes have been generally raised or re-arranged, country breds being more largely encouraged than usual, notably for the Yuvaraja's purse. There will be five races each day, namely, two for horses and one each for Arabs, country, breds and all ponies. All the old mile events are reduced to 7½ furlongs to avoid running into the sand track.

DIVISIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION MEETING.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Mar. 18.

The 6th Divisional Rifle Association Meeting came to a close this evening with the distribution of prizes by Lady Barrett, wife of Sir Arthur Barrett, G.O.C. Poona Division. There was a large gathering of ladies and officers of the station present including Major General and Mrs. Aitken.

Some officers competitions were put in hand and decided this afternoon. The Lloyd Lindsay for British officers was won by the officers of the 3rd Sappers and Miners while 2nd and 3rd teams of 29th Lancers carried off same event among Indian Officers.

The Diana stakes was won by Mrs. Marrs. Miss Hall being second.

At the distribution of prizes that followed Colonel Gamble, A. A. G., Poona Division, briefly reviewed the chief features of the meeting. Shooting, he said, had been up to the standard, while the events had been got off to time and without any hitch. The meeting had this year trebled itself and compared to last year had occupied nine in place of the usual six days. The team match entries numbered 218 competitors this year, compared to 116 of last year. All the British units in the division except one had sent in competitors, while the Indian units stationed in Poona had been the only ones to be represented. The Volunteers had been conspicuous by their absence. He then thanked Major Robinson of the 117th Mahrattas for the excellent way in which he had carried out his duties of Honorary Secretary.

General Sir Arthur Barrett briefly addressed those present. In the course of his remarks he said that bull's eye shooting represented the first stage in marksmanship after which the natural advance was to snapshooting which he feared represented a stage that frightened a good many off. Still it was necessary to approximate the conditions to those likely to prevail in warfare, and he hoped next year that the Artillery, Navy and Volunteers would enter.

The distribution of prizes followed.

MOTOR ACCIDENT TO A MISSIONARY LADY.

A missionary lady, named Miss Couch, aged about 50, met with a motor car accident on Tuesday. It would appear that the lady was waiting at the junction of Khetwadi and Sandhurst roads for a lady friend. The latter on approaching saw a motor car coming and motioned to Miss Couch to remain standing where she was. But Miss Couch misunderstood the warning and advanced to meet her friend, when she stepped in front of motor car No. 1893 driven by one Ali Peer, and was knocked down. The car, which was going at a steady pace, was stopped at once and Miss Couch was put into it and taken to hospital. It was ascertained that her left leg was fractured.

HOCKEY IN BOMBAY.

JUNIOR AGA KHAN TOURNAMENT

ST. XAVIER'S WIN AFTER EXTRA TIME.

The final game of the Junior Aga Khan Tournament was decided last evening on the Co-operage before a large gathering of spectators. The constesting teams were St. Xavier's High School, who had had rather an easy draw and have found no difficulty in defeating the teams pitted against them in the early stages of the draw and the B. E. S. (Byculla) High School, who have had to fight their way from the first round to the finals against the stronger teams of the tourney. The St. Xavier's were the heavier side but the B. E. S. made up for this by their speed and quickness. The former team included "Johnny" D'Souza who was one of the popular players of the Lusitanian team in the Senior Aga Khan last year but this player showed up very poorly, considering what was expected of him from his last season's play. The defence of the St. Xavier's was good throughout, their goal-deepr being particularly alert and saving on several occasions when he was left with an open goal to defend.

The B. E. S. School had a fast set of forwards. Terry Chitts at inside right played a clever and tricky game but his size against his heavier opponents handicapped him considerably. Their back division played a strong game and on occasions indulged in rough and wild hitting which nearly resulted in letting them down on more than one occasion.

Punctual to time the teams bullied off and both sides pressed in turn. The St. Xavier's however, were the first to find their mark and scored within 5 minutes of the start, but the goal was disallowed under the "off side" rule.

The Byculla then warmed up to things and after a well combined run, just missed scoring. Both teams then played hard and the forwards on both sides lost golden chances of scoring. Play was of an even nature throughout the remainder of the first period. Shortly before the close of half-time the Byculla were compelled to play one short, owing to Jewell, their outside right, having rather a nasty fall, which necessitated his standing out for the remainder of this period.

From the opening of the second moiety the B. E. S. appeared to have their opponents set, but the St. Xaver's found their feet and got dangerous on a couple of occasions. The anxiety in the back division of both sides in their forwards not being able to score began to show itself in the last ten minutes of the hour's play. The B. E. S. were the greater offenders in this direction but the St. Xavier's too were not without blame. Neither team was able to score when the whistle blew for time.

In the extra 5 minutes play each way, the St. Xavier's were decidedly lucky in scoring their first and only goal of the match early in re-commencing, through M.Joseph putting through after a scramble in front of goal. The B. E. S. tried hard during the remaining time and had chances of equalising, but lost them through excitement. The game thus ended in favour of the St. Xavier's High School by one goal to nil.

KADIR CUP COMPETITION.

UNFORTUNATE ACCIDENT TO MAJOR SCRIVEN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SHAWMANAH, Mar. 17.

In the Kadir cup competition to-day, Major Scriven broke his collar bone. At the end of the day, Skinners Horse had three members of their Muttra Cup team still in. Mr. Gatacre and Mr. Elliot each lost a horse. Mr. Sherston last year's winner is still in.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

CONTRACT FOR COAL TAR.

A meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee was held on Wednesday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, the chairman Mr. F. M. Chinoy presiding.

The Government resolution reappointing Mr. A. K. Whyte and appointing Mr. A. M. Tod, vice Mr. P. C. Sethna to be members of the Standing Committee was recorded. The chairman observed that Mr. P. C. Sethna was proceeding to England.

The committee next considered the following letter from the Commissioner:

With reference to the Standing Committee's Resolution, of 14th January 1914, according sanction to a contract being entered into with the Bombay Gas Company for the supply of 1,00,000 gallons of coal tar required during the year 1914-15, I have the honour to state that the Manager of the Gas Company now states that he will be able to supply during the year an additional quantity of 20,000 gallons of distilled tar at the rate already sanctioned, viz., Rs. 3-8-0 per cwt. As formerly stated, we require as large a supply as we can get, and I have the honour therefore to request the sanction of the Standing Committee under Section 69 (c) of the Municipal Act to the purchase of an additional 20,000 gallons of the tar from the Company. The cost, viz., Rs. 7,000, will be met from the grant provided for oiling and tarring roads under Streets and Buildings in the Budget for 1914-15.

The Committee approved of the Commissioner's action.

The meeting then resumed consider[ation] of the following better from the [Com]missioner:—

"I have the honour to state that [...] have been received about the insuf[fi]tion of the private lanes known [as] Santuk Lane and Sorabji Santuk [...] Dhobitalao. The present condi[tion] lanes in question justifies the co[n]it is, therefore, necessary to tak[e] Section 305 of the Municipal [Act] mated cost of levelling, meta[l]ing and lighting the lanes is Rs. [...] therefore, the honour to reques[t] the standing committee to no[tify] tion 305 of the Act being serve[d] for levelling metalling, drainin[g] the lanes."

Sanction was granted.

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Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

BYRDE.—March 4th, at Mutwagalla, Kendangamuwa, the wife of E. Maberly Byrde, of a daugther.

DAVID.—On March 16th, (by wire) at Birchfield, Alton Road, Roehampton, London, S. W., the wife of Percival Victor David (son of Sir Sassoon David, Bart.), of a daughter.

DEATHS.

CARRISON.—March 5th, at the Presidency General Hospital, Calcutta, George Overton Carrison, late of the Civil and Military Gazette Press, Lahore, age 60 years.

DILLON.—March 5th, at Jubbulpore, Percival Richard Cecil, Barrister-at-Law.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Thursday, March 19, 1914.

INDIANS IN EAST AFRICA.

We have received a lengthy communication from an Indian correspondent in the East Africa Protectorate in regard to a matter which requires immediate attention from people in this country. It is, perhaps, not known as widely as it should be in India that the British East Africa Protectorate is passing at present through a somewhat critical stage as far as the Indian community is concerned. This question has reference to the representation of Indians on the Legislative Council of the East Africa Protectorate, which is, by the way, according to the recent decision of the Appellate Court of East Africa in the famous Mesai case, a foreign territory and not a British colony. Some months ago the European settlers of the Protectorate petitioned Mr. Harcourt, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, for representation by election instead of by nomination in the Legislative Council. The Colonial Secretary in a long reply pertinently asked what they proposed should be done in regard to the representation of other sections of the community such as the Indians, the Eurasians, the Arabs and the Natives, who form a majority of the East African population, and were in the country long before the advent of the European settlers. A convention of the Associations of the European settlers assembled at Nairobi in the last week of January and passed, among others, the following resolution with regard to the question of Indian representation on the Council:—

While it is felt that the official majority on the Legislative Council amply safeguards the interests of the Asiatic population, the Convention does not desire to debar the Eastern sections of the community from representation *if the Government consider it necessary, and suggests the appointment by H. E. the Governor of one non-official European member of Council directly to represent Eastern interests.*

An appropriate comment on this generous concession to Indian interests is made by a writer in the "East African Standard" who points out that, while in the opinion of the Convention the official members are not qualified to take care of the interests of their own community with whom the latter are so closely associated, they are considered competent to safeguard the interests of the Asiatic population, with whom they have no sort of connection, and from whom they hold strictly aloof. It would be better for the Indians to be without any representation at all in the East African Legislative Council than to have a non-official European member to look after their interests, as the latter is likely to do them more harm than good, partly from ignorance and partly from the prejudice that notoriously exists in the White community against the Asiatic population. Europeans in East Africa as a rule after coming in contact there with the South African element, which has lately increased a great deal, become strongly anti-Indian and view Indian grievances in the majority of cases in anything but a sympathetic spirit.

It need hardly be said how essential it is that in any remoulding of the legislative and administrative arrangements the Indian community should be fairly dealt with in the beginning. They are fully entitled to equal consideration with other sections of the community,—even more so than in the South African colonies, where they first came to the country at the urgent solicitations of the Colonial authorities and remain as an economic necessity to the community. For in East Africa the Indian settlers were the pioneers, and laid the foundations of the country as a British colony, long before any others appeared on the scene. South Africa has provided a lesson of the danger of leaving a matter of this kind to be settled after representative institutions have been granted, which it is to be hoped that the Colonial Office have learnt, and we trust that Mr. Harcourt will not agree to any reform in the Constitution of the Protectorate which does not accord to every section of the community the representation to which it is entitled, regardless of colour. At present the demand of the Indian community is that, if the elective element is introduced, they should be given the power to elect at least three Indians in the Legislative Council, to represent the Coast, Highland and Lake Victoria Nyanza communities. This is a fairly modest demand, which the Colonial Office should have no hesitation in conceding, and with which the European settlers ought not to quarrel. That some of them will do so, of course, is undoubted. The South African element is inclined to resent any sort of suggestion for any Indian representation at all, but, in view of what has happened in Natal and the Transvaal, it is not likely, we hope, that the Secretary of State will give undue heed to the advice of the South African section of the community.

It is very important that the matter should be taken up here in India at once and a due representation of Indian claims pressed upon the Government of India. At the recent meeting in the Bombay Town Hall it may be remembered that a resolution dealing with the status of Indians in East Africa was carried, and His Highness the Aga Khan referred at some length to the question in his speech from the chair. The Aga Khan has thousands of followers in East Africa, and others in India have important trade interests there. His Highness, therefore, is fully qualified to take the initiative in this matter and to represent the grievances of the community to the Government of India. In doing so, he will no doubt receive the energetic aid of those who have trade connections with the community in East Africa, and he may be assured of the firm support of the people of this country. That such representations will receive a sympathetic hearing from Lord Hardinge and that the Viceroy will use all his influence to secure just treatment for the Indian community is undoubted. But it is essential that no time should be lost in pressing the matter forward.

THE FRENCH CRISIS.

Owing to the senseless crime of his wife, the political career of M. Caillaux, the French Foreign Minister, has dramatically ended. A man of great financial ability and industry, he made his reputation as a strong man in politics by his association with the famous Income Tax Bill, which he introduced under the leadership of M. Waldeck Rousseau. His handling of the financial arrangements in connection with the Three Years' Service Law, which is the burning political question in France at the moment, has hitherto been so courageous that the hopes of the Cabinet rested more on him than on any other man in the country. His resignation at this juncture makes a difficult situation more difficult, and the possibility of a Ministerial crisis is by no means remote. The declaration recently made by M. Maginot, Under-Secretary for War, in favour of the Three Years' Law has brought the Government face to face with the problem which sooner or later it is bound to be called upon to solve. Its chief supporters, the Radicals, have declared in favour of a return to two years' service with the least possible delay. Its allies, the Socialists, are basing the whole of their electoral campaign on their opposition to three years' service, and have declared open war on the Cabinet. M. Jaures speaks in the "Humanite" of "the deplorable and criminal weakness of the Doumergue Ministry, which passes its time in being duped by others and in being betrayed by itself." But, even from the political point of view, the disavowal of three years' service is not such a simple matter as the Radical and Socialist attitude would suggest. In the first place, it would have a deplorable effect on the country just before the elections. Moreover, there still exists, we believe, in the Chamber a majority of members who voted the Army Bill as a national necessity, and who certainly cannot afford to stultify themselves in the eyes of their constituents by declaring that the Bill is unnecessary. This majority would probably support the Government if it took up its stand on the Under-Secretary's declaration, but M. Doumergue would none the less be forced to resign as his majority would hardly be a Republican majority in the sense given to that term by the Radicals who brought him into power. The only hope for the Cabinet is to avoid any definite declaration on the Army Law at all, and a chance for such a manoeuvre was, in fact, given to them the other day by the opponents of the three years' system who have brought forward a motion proposing that a commission of inquiry should be appointed to report upon the health of the army and the causes of the present high rates of sickness and death. To make the situation for the Government still more difficult, divisions are reported in the Cabinet itself, M. Viviani, Minister for Education, being openly declared in the Paris papers as an opponent of M. Doumergue's policy. And these difficulties have been naturally accentuated by the sudden resignation of M. Caillaux and the death of M. Calmette under the tragic circumstances just reported.

Notes of the Day.

The Navy Estimates.

From the First Lord's notable speech in introducing the Naval Estimates in the House on Tuesday, a very creditable summary of which has been cabled by Reuter, we see that he apparently made only a cursory reference to the German programme when he pointed to the fact that the Fleet organisation of Germany had not been so rapid as was contemplated two years ago. This fact, it may be added, however, is as fully realised by Admiral von Tirpitz as Mr. Churchill himself. It was fully discussed in the Reichstag on the two days towards the end of last month when the German Navy Estimates were endorsed by the representatives of every party with the exception of the Socialists. Admiral von Tirpitz's naval policy was cordially approved of, and although criticisms were offered and differences of opinion expressed, these were only in respect of details. Dr. Hekscher, speaking for the United Radical parties, began his speech with the words; "We recognise the spirit that animates the German Fleet, a spirit that is worthy of the great tasks that the Fleet has to fulfill." A year ago Admiral von Tirpitz had declared that he was, at least in theory, favourably disposed towards the idea of an international arrangement on the subject of disarmament. This year he did not refer to the matter in the Reichstag itself, and the speeches of representatives of all parties but those of the Socialists proved that three-fourths of the Reichstag supported him in regarding Mr. Churchill's proposal of a "naval holiday" as a mere chimera, Dr. Heckscher declaring that a "holiday year" would be disastrous to the German shipbuilding yards.

Britain's Dependence on Naval Supremacy.

Mr. Churchill, as we all know, is not altogether without guile, and some people may think therefore that he was not altogether disingenuous in making a great fighting speech on Home Rule, calculated to restore him in the affections of his party, a few days before placing before the House Naval Estimates which are not regarded by many Liberals with favour. But, in any case, his speech on Wednesday night is good enough to stand as a justification for the huge sum for which he is asking. The case is practically unanswerable, and on its broad grounds could not have been put better than it was by the First Lord in his eloquent peroration. "Our naval strength was the one balancing force we could contribute to our own safety and to the peace of the world" puts in a sentence the justification of an expenditure that will keep British naval supremacy beyond dispute. Those people who are the first to cavil at the money that is spent on the Navy are usually also the first to demand British intervention in international affairs, and Mr. Churchill's reminder that British Diplomacy depends in great part,—he might almost have said entirely,—on Britain's naval strength is badly needed. It is genrally agreed that the sixte-per-centage standard of superiority in new construction over the next strongest power is the minimum that should be maintained, and this, Mr. Churchill was able to show in his statement, has been and is being done. Nothing has happened to indicate that the programme laid down two years ago, of the provision of four new capital ships in each year, is insufficient, and nothing has happened to show that it is excessive. But it is not this that increases the total of the Estimates year by year. The introduction of aircraft, the acceleration of building, necessitated by the failure of Canada to provide her three Dreadnoughts, and many other minor factors have served to swell this year's Estimates in a degree that should not be existent in another year, so that, as Mr. Churchill pointed out, it is reasonable to anticipate a substantial reduction of the present figure in 1915-16. As regards questions of disposition and strategy the most interesting feature of the First Lord's statement is that Great Britain does not intend to leave the checkmating of the Triple Alliance in the Mediterranean entirely to France. She will remain guardian of "her independent interests" in those waters, and, by the time the Austrian and Italian Dreadnoughts are available, there will be a sufficiently substantial British battle-fleet in the Mediterranean to restore the balance of power.

"White Wolf."

The brigand chief, "White Wolf," whose exploits are very much to the fore just now and whose elusive movements have earned for him the soubriquet of "the Chinese De Wet," has managed, as reported by Reuter to-day, to defeat the Government troops at Honan. The Government, who have sent 25,000 troops in pursuit of the bandits, must now, we fear, be in grave doubt whether "White Wolf" is really a mere bandit or a revolutionary. It is reported that the chief is making an attempt to enter the province of Kiangsu and effect a junction of his 2,000 followers with the robbers who infest the great lake of Taihu, near Suchow, the haunt of thousands of pirates. It is believed in Peking that former revolutionaries are assisting "White Wolf."

The Murder of Father Rich.

Letters have now been received by the French Catholic Fathers in Shanghai, describing the sack of Liunchow by "White Wolf," where, as Reuter reported yesterday, 1,500 men were killed and 4,000 wounded, and the murder of Father Rich, the bare fact of which has already been reported. The four Fathers, Rich, Gibert, Allain, and de la Taille, had assembled at Liunchow to spend the China New Year holiday in retreat. At 4-30 a.m. on Sunday, January 25, the Fathers were wakened by a general uproar, and found part of the town in flames. Later the doors of the mission were broken in, and bandits rushed in demanding money and arms. After a parley the men grew somewhat calmer, but they plundered the house, and then said that Fathers Gibert, Allain, and de la Taille must come before "White Wolf." The three Fathers were led away, but Father Rich was left behind, being the oldest. It appears that when left behind he went into the church to pray. As he was going back towards the house he was met by two robbers, who fired at him. Both shots struck and killed him immediately. A servant subsequently managed to cover the body, where it lay unobserved, till discovered by Father Gibert, who has obtained permission to return to the mission.

British Antarctic Expedition.

Captain W. Lumsden, C.V.O., R.N., Director of the Royal Indian Marine, Bombay, who has been authorised to raise funds in India in connection with the British Antarctic Expedition this year, makes an appeal to the public for assistance. Donations, however small, will be accepted by Messrs. King, King & Co., Hornby Road, Bombay, the Indian Treasurers of the British Antarctic Expedition Fund. The following donations have already been received:—Sir Dorab J. Tata, Rs. 500; Officers and Warrant Officers, R. I. M. S. Northbrook, Rs. 83; Commander C. W. Ramsay, R. I. M., Rs. 15; Mr. R. Geary, R. I. M. S. Northbrook, Rs. 3.

The New Dewan of Baroda.

Mr. V. P. Madhava Rao, who was invested as Dewan of Baroda with much ceremony by His Highness the Gaekwar on Tuesday, is pre-eminently a self-made man. He entered the Mysore Service in 1870, after passing his B.A., as a clerk in the office of the Guardian to the Maharaja. Next he was appointed headmaster of the State School. Then he became a Public Prosecutor, from which he was promoted to a munsifship, and worked his way up to the position of a subordinate judge. Some years after he was transferred from the judicial to the revenue department and was posted as deputy commissioner to the Shimoga district. His work was so good that in seven years he was made inspector-general of police and subsequently plague commissioner. The Government of India conferred on him the C.I.E. and the Kaiser-i-Hind gold medal. From plague commissioner he became revenue commissioner in 1904, when, on the strong recommendation of Lord Ampthill, he went to Travancore as Dewan of that State. In 1906 he returned to Mysore as Dewan, which office he filled till 1909. His most important work in Mysore was the establishment of the Legislative Assembly and the introduction of free elementary education in that State. He is reputed to be a man of great ability, industry and tact, and one of the foremost Indian administrators of the day.

The Life of a Persian.

On Feb. 21st at the Asiatic Society's rooms in Albemarle Street Major Molesworth Sykes, Consul-General at Meshed in South-east Persia gave a most interesting and vivid account of "the life of a Persian from the cradle to the grave." He began by maintaining that the Persians were the first Aryan people to be "civilised," and he went on to show what immense influence Persia had exerted on the civilisation and religion of modern Europe. He maintained, in passing, that the Persian people were the only foreign nation not doomed to Hell by the Hebrew prophets. Having further shown that Persian customs described as characteristics by Herodotus had survived in common use to the present day, he gave an account of common Persian life, beginning with the baby who is thrown out of the window if it cuts its first tooth in the upper jaw but carefully caught in a blanket before it reaches the ground. Many similar instances of belief in omens and witchcraft were quoted—the decapitated sheep between the sections of which a newly married pair approach their home, the lump of flesh into which pins are stuck to secure an enemy's death, the donkey's brains mixed with a husband's food by a wife who likes somebody better, the reputed lion's blood given as a tonic medicine. But, indeed, every aspect of Persian life was touched upon—the education on the Koran, the law of punishment, the New Year's festival in March, the sports, the Passion Plays, and the great pilgrimages to Meshed.

New Anglo-Canadian "Wireless."

It is reported that the contract entered into last summer by the Canadian Government with the Universal Radio Telegraph Company for the establishment of wireless communication between Canada and the United Kingdom and between Canada and Australasia will be completed towards the end of next month. This new service is expected to revolutionise communication between Canada and the rest of the Empire, says the London correspondent of "The Manchester Guardian." The terminal station on this side is situated on the west coast of Ireland, and the Canadian terminal is at Newcastle, N.B. At both places high-power stations have been built, and these are now being equipped with powerful apparatus. The object of the Canadian Government in providing this additional means of communication at their own expense is to afford relief from the cable monopoly, whose charges are still regarded as excessive. Mr. Pelletier, the Canadian Postmaster-General, states that the rates to be charged by the wireless system will be not more than half of those at present charged by the cable companies for general and commercial messages, with a corresponding reduction for press messages.

Norway's Centenary.

In May next Norway will celebrate the centenary of the free Constitution, by which a Parliament and an independent Norwegian central administration were created. Among the many festivities that are planned is a great national exhibition at Christiania, on a site close to the town, and with a maritime section on the beautiful fiord. The exhibition, which is to be opened on May 15, will give a survey of the sources of revenue and of the conditions of life of the whole country. This is the first time that the Norwegian State has organised a national exhibition comprising the whole country. There will be separate sections for State and municipal corporations, where all branches of public administration will show, by means of graphic and plastic representations, what has been done by public provision to develop the country. The Church will have its own building; so will the Departments for public health and education, and there will be a retrospective art exhibition of great interest.

MILITARY MOTOR CAR ADVANCES

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, Mar. 18.

The Government of India have decided that the permanent incumbents of the following Military appointments should be elegible for the grant of advances for the purchase of motor cars:—His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, General Officers Commanding Divisions and independent brigades, the Army Commander, Inspector of Cavalry, Inspector of Royal Garrison Artillery, Inspector of Royal Horse and Field Artillery, Inspector of Volunteers, Commandant, Staff College, Quetta; General Staff Officers, (1st grade), at Army Head Quarters and Staff College, Quetta, Chief of General Staff, Quetta, General Officers Commanding Brigades, Divisional Artillery Commanders, General Staff Officers, (1st grade), Assistant Quartermaster General, Deputy Directors of Medical Services, Commanding Royal Engineers, Assistant Directors of Supplies, Assistant Directors of Transports, Assistant Directors Supplies and Transport, Assistant Directors of Grass Farms, Cantonment Magistrates of Quetta, Secunderabad, Poona, Kirkee, Recruiting Officers, Transport Registration Officers, Officers Commanding, 1st (K. G. O.), Sappers and Miners, Divisional Commander of Inspecting Veterinary Officers, Assistant Director of Dairy Farms, Superintendent Army Remount Department, Baluchistan; Quartermaster General in India.

General Sir Percy Lake, Chief of the Staff, will leave Delhi on the 26th instant and visit Ambali and Dehra Dun. Leaving Dehra on the 7th April he will arrive at Kohat on the 9th and halt till the 12th. He will visit Kohat, Bannu, Idak, Thal, Parachinar Shinwari Fort and Lockhart. He will leave Kohat on the 23rd and return to Simla on the 24th, visiting the Ferozepore Arsenal *en route*.

NAVAL ESTIMATES.

MR. CHURCH LL EXPLAINS

JUSTIFICATION FOR GROWTH OF EXPENDITURE ON ARMAMENTS.

LEAD OVER THE NEXT STRONGEST POWER.

SUPREMACY IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

On introducing the Navy Estimates into the House of Commons, Mr. Churchill said it was the largest naval estimate ever presented to the House, and gave a brief introductory synopsis of the points he meant to touch upon.

Mr. Churchhill first drew attention to the growth of expenditure, giving the reasons for it, and said our aim was to complete eight battle-squadrons by the time the next strongest naval power had completed five. It had not been necessary to complete Britain's further developments earlier owing to the organization of the German fleet not having been so rapid as was contemplated two years ago. In view of the trade conditions, there was a prospect of good progress being made in the next financial year, and a large number of vessels would be completed in 1914.

For the line of battleships coal would remain the motive power, but oil would be used solely for small craft, light cruisers, and capital ships of exceptional speed.

In aircraft there were fifteen vessels built or building, of which ten were of large or medium size with a speed of forty-five miles an hour, and Mr. Churchhill hoped to bring six of them to cruise over the House in the summer. The utility of the aeroplane was extolled: compared with the airship it had a greater carrying power and was more effective at night-time.

With regard to the new programme, Mr. Churchill said it was in strict accordance with the policy laid down, and he gave details of the effectiveness of the new pattern fifteen-inch gun with which the Royal Sovereign type of battleships were to be mounted.

Mr. Churchill was most emphatic regarding Britain's interests in the Mediterranean, and in furnishing details of the proposed distribution in this quarter pointed out that in order to maintain the indispensable margin of security in Home waters it was necessary in the absence of the three Canadian Dreadnoughts, to accelerate three ships. A hope was at the same time expressed that Canada might see her way to share in naval defence.

After touching upon Britain's alliance with Japan, which it was stated had been renewed to 1921, Mr. Churchill concluded in an eloquent peroration, setting forth, that diplomacy depended in a great measure for its effectiveness upon our naval position, our naval strength being the one great balancing force which contributed to our own safety and the peace of the world.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 17.

Mr. Churchill to-day introduced the Navy Estimates into the House of Commons. He said that it was the largest estimate for the Navy ever presented to the House. It was to be remembered that except in one respect, to which he would refer later, there was no change in the policy adopted two years ago. He proposed first to explain what the increases were due to and deal primarily with their financial aspect; secondly to show how the increases arose from the past decisions of the House or were consequent upon the standards which Parliament had approved; and thirdly to deal with the material of the new programme. Then he would examine the standards of the new construction which we were pursuing and this would lead him to the position in the Mediterranean and also the Pacific, and lastly he would deal with the general question in so far as it affected Great Britain and the Empire.

TO WHAT GROWTH OF EXPENDITURE WAS DUE.

He drew attention to the growth of expenditure, due to the increases of pay and the number of the personnel, the increased number of large guns and the increased cost of ammunition. "We sought to complete eight battle-squadrons by the time the next strongest naval power had completed five." He said that battle-cruisers would be additional in either case and there would be a proper proportion of destroyers etc. etc. The ships at foreign stations did not come into calculation. These standards of establishment were reasonable and moderate and he was glad that Admiral von Tirpitz had taken an occasion to say so. He had said that no nation had completed its naval organization. That was quite true.

INCOMPLETE GIBRALTER SQUADRON.

It would have been possible for Britain to complete her developments somewhat earlier than was now proposed. The German fleet organisation had not been so rapid as was contemplated two years ago. The new Third German Squadron would be completed at the end of the financial year 1914-15 but apparently owing to the manning difficulties, the Second Squadron would be reduced by three ships temporarily, so there were three less ships in the organization of the German fleet than had been anticipated and we had postponed the completion of the Gibraltar squadron which now consisted of four ships.

Every delay, deliberate or accidental, by the next strongest Power would be matched by us and we should only complete our organisation as or when it was needed.

ANTICIPATED PROGRESS IN 1914.

He was advised that owing to the trade conditions there was a prospect of good progress being made in the next financial year in all the shipyards and a large number of vessels would be finished in 1914.

This was due to uncontrollable factors and not to acceleration or speeding-up or any departure from policy. He thought it reasonable to predict that in the absence of any departure from policy, the estimates for 1915-16 would be substantially lower than the present estimates.

Discussing the various causes contributory to the increase of expenditure, Mr. Churchill mentioned oil, air and the pay of the personnel.

OIL FUEL.

He emphasised the advantages of oil fuel. There was no difficulty in obtaining oil; the difficulty was to get it at a good price. They must look to the sources which were independent of the existing combinations and also to the development of home production. The principle on which they were proceeding was this:—Oil would be used as the sole fuel only in the small craft, light cruisers and capital ships of exceptional speed, but for the line of battle, coal would remain the motive power.

AIR CRAFT.

Turning to aircraft, Mr. Churchill affirmed the value of the seaplane for scouting purposes. It would also be extremely useful for watching the coast while the heavy seaplanes, we were developing now, would carry the heavy explosives. With regard to airships, there were fifteen vessels built or building, of which ten were of large or medium size with speed of forty-five miles an hour. He hoped to bring six of them to cruise over the House of Commons in the summer. He must, however, avow his belief in the future of aeroplanes, though an airship had a great radius of action, it had a greater carrying power and was more effective at night-time.

MANNING.

In connection with manning, Mr. Churchill declared that if a war broke out tomorrow, every ship could be sent to sea with its approved complement and the increase of 5,000 men provided for in the estimates was for the Feet of 1915-16. There was no difficulty in obtaining men.

PROMOTION AND RETIREMENT.

He dealt with the question of promotion from the lower deck and of promotion generally and announced that it was proposed to introduce a series of regulations for accelerating the retirement of senior officers. In future, lieutenants of eight years' service would be termed lieutenant-commanders.

THE NEW PROGRAMME.

After speaking for more than an hour and a half, Mr. Churchill approached the question of the new programme, which, he said, was in strict accordance with the policy laid down. Three of the vessels would be of the Royal Sovereign type and one of the Queen Elizabeth type and they would carry 15-inch guns.

THE FIFTEEN-INCH GUN.

The fifteen-inch gun was the best they had ever had. It reproduced the virtues of a 13.5-inch gun. It was accurate at all ranges and long-lived and it hurled a projectile of nearly a ton in weight at a distance of from ten to twelve miles. Britain would have ten ships armed with them by the time that any other nation had two.

He was increasingly convinced of the power of submarines.

Already forty merchant vessels had been armed and by the end of 1914-15, seventy would have been but they were only armed for defensive purposes against attack by other merchantmen. Touching the question of the seizure of private property at sea, Mr. Churchill said there was no reason to suppose that a torpedo less would be built by foreign Powers if the war policy were changed.

BUILDING STANDARD OF CAPITAL-SHIPS.

Then Mr. Churchill came to the main question,—that of standard. The sixty per centage standard was a building standard relating to the new construction of capital ships. That standard was being followed. There had been various disputes as to what should be included in that standard. Two years ago he gave the whole series of future programmes, and after a full survey of the whole position the Admiralty was satisfied that the provision of four ships was sufficient. He now asked the House to confirm in his third year the exact proposal which he had submitted in his first year.

INDEPENDENT GUARDIANS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

Mr. Churchill declared with emphasis that Great Britain should remain independent guardians of her interests in the Mediterranean. The Government proposed to place in the Mediterranean in 1915 a battle-squadron of eight ships six of which be Dreadnoughts or Lord Nelsons. They would be centred on Malta and would make the British forces in the Mediterranean eight battleships and four large armoured cruisers. He pointed out that in order to do this and to maintain the indispensable margin of security in Home waters, it was necessary, in the absence of three Canadian Dreadnoughts, to accelerate three ships. That was sufficient to maintain the force he mentioned from the end of 1915 to the middle of 1916. As the Canadian ships were not yet forthcoming, it was necessary to repeat, although on a smaller scale, the course adopted in 1913, and begin two ships of the 1914, programme so as to have them ready by the third quarter of 1916.

CANADA'S SHARE.

The Government was not without hope, however, that Canada would meet her share in the naval defence. Canada was a great and wealthy community whose interests were ever spreading more widely over the surface of the globe and she had to make some provision for her own naval defence. If she were annexed to the United States, she would no doubt contribute through taxation to the up-keep of the United States' navy. If she were independent she would have to make provision at least equal to that of the most powerful. American State. He did not wonder at all that Canadians of every party thought it was not consistent with the dignity and the status of the Dominion that she should depend upon the British tax-payer, who was often much less well-off than the average Canadian.

IN THE PACIFIC.

Mr. Churchill next turned to the Pacific. He remarked that the alliance with Japan had been renewed to 1921 but it was not expected that Japan would be in less need of her powerful friend at the other end of the world at that date than she was to-day. New Zealand and Australia had acted with profound wisdom. The Dominions were, however, perfectly free and the matter rested entirely in their hands. The responsibility of the Admiralty lay in placing plainly before the Dominion Ministers and the peoples of the Dominions the responsibilities of naval strategy. Mr. Churchill then urged the importance of having in Canadian and South African waters stations, docks and repair plant which would enable an Imperial squadron to operate in these theatres. There should also be in each theatre both destroyers and submarine flotillas for the purpose of defending the establishment.

BRITISH NAVAL STRENGTH—THE GREAT BALANCING FORCE.

In an eloquent peroration, Mr. Churchill said that our diplomacy depended in great part for its effectiveness upon our naval position. Our naval strength was the one great balancing force we could contribute to our own safety and to the peace of the world. Our claim to be left in the undisputed enjoyment of our vast and splendid possessions, often seemed less reasonable to others than it did to us. Further, we had intervened regularly in the affairs of Europe and the world, as we could not help doing, and great advantage to the European peace had resulted. We had responsibilities to-day in many quarters, we had passed through a year of continuous anxiety and, although the Government believed that the foundations of peace among the great Powers had been strengthened, causes which might lead to a general war had not been removed and often reminded us of their presence.

BRITAIN'S NAVAL SUPERIORITY TO BE MAINTAINED.

There had not been the slightest abatement in the naval or military preparations. On the contrary, the world was arming as it had never done before. All attempts to arrest it had been ineffectual and often situations had arisen which had made it necessary for the forces at their disposal to be counted up. On such occasions, the responsibility resting with the Admiralty came home with brutal reality to those responsible and unless Britain's naval strength were solidly, amply and unsweringly maintained, the Government could not feel they were doing their duty to the country. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Churchill spoke for two and a half hours.

Mr. Arthur Lee contended that Government was failing in its promises to keep up the 60 per cent. standard. There would be three battleships short in the summer in home waters, four in 1915, and two in 1916. Government had also completely failed to carry out its pledges regarding the Mediterranean.

MOTION FOR IMPERIAL DEFENCE COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

Mr. Butcher moved that in order to deal satisfactorily with the navy and army estimates, the House should be informed of the conclusions of the Committee of Imperial Defence as a result of the re-examination of the problem of defence against invasion.

Mr. Churchill, winding up the debate, said that the new factors of the last six or seven years required close attention, for instance submarines, aircraft and wireless. It must not be assumed that these were unfavourable to Great Britain but the change in strategic front had, undoubtedly, occurred that did not improve the position of Great Britain. All these matters had been studied by the Invasion Committee in the course of a long enquiry in addition to the important lessons of manoeuvres. The report of theCommittee had only been agreed upon a fortnight ago; it had not yet been signed and there were still points under consideration. There would be a debate later in the session when Mr. Asquith would make a full statement embodying the conclusions of the Committee.

The motion was rejected by 290 votes to 190.

SUFFRAGETTE ATTEMPT TO ADDRESS THEIR MAJESTIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 17.

The suffragettes attempted to address Their Majesties at a charity matinee at the Palladium this afternoon. Several were ejected. They also threw handbills from the gallery.

APPEAL TO THE KING BY MRS. PANKHURST.

AUDIENCE CLAIMED AS WOMEN'S RIGHT.

Mrs. Pankhurst had addressed a letter to King George requesting his Majesty to give audience to a deputation representing the Women's Social and Political Union.

The deputation desire, says Mrs. Pankhurst, to submit their claim to the Parliamentary vote, "which is the only protection against the grievous industrial and social wrongs that women suffer."

The deputation will further lay before your Majesty a complaint of the mediæval and barbarous methods of torture whereby your Majesty's Ministers are seeking to repress women's revolt against the deprivation of citizen rights. . . . We repudiate the suggestion that our conversation should be with your Majesty's Ministers instead of with yourself for these reasons:—

1. It would not only be beneath our womanly dignity, but absurd and futile for us to interview the very men against whom we bring accusations of betraying the woman's cause and torturing us who fight for that cause.

2. We will not be referred to and we will not recognise the authority of men who, in our eyes, have no legal or constitutional standing in the matter, because we have not been consulted as to their election to Parliament.

President supports our claim to be heard by your Majesty, and I cite the case of the Irish Catholics who in 1793 were received by King George III in person. . . . We claim the right to come to the foot of the Throne and to make of the King in person our demand for the redress of the political grievance which we cannot and will not any longer tolerate.

TRADE IN PORTUGUESE COLONIES.

SENATE ADOPTS ANGOLA DECREE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LISBON, Mar. 17.

The Senate has adopted the Angola Decree.

The Loanda-Ambacca Railway has been transferred to the State.

On Mar. 9, the Minister for Colonies announced that the decree opening the hinterland of Angola to free transit of foreign merchandize would not be enforced until detailed regulations were framed.

KUBAN STORM DISASTER.

TWO THOUSAND VICTIMS.

150 BOATS LOST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ST. PETERSBURG, Mar. 17.

The victims of the Kuban storm number about two thousand. The Viceroy of the Caucasus has telegraphed to the Tsar asking for relief for the sufferers. A hundred and fifty boats were lost at Astrakhan.

SERVICES OF DUTCH OFFICERS IN ALBANIA.

THE PRINCE'S APPRECIATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

THE HAGUE, Mar. 17

The Prince of Albania has telegraphed to Queen Wilhelmina his appreciation of the services of his Dutch officers.

JAPANESE NAVAL SCANDALS.

ARRESTED CORRESPONDENT MAKES NO COMPLAINT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 17.

Replying to Mr. Laurence Hardy, Sir Edward Grey said that Mr. Pooley, Reuter's representative in Tokio, who was arrested in connection with the naval scandals, had made no complaint regarding his treatment in prison either to the British Ambassador or to the Consul-General at Yokohama and in the absence of any complaint from him or his counsel there was no reason for making remonstrance to the Japanese Government.

THE INTERMEDIARY COMMITS SUICIDE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

TOKIO, Mar 18.

Yoshida, an employee of Messrs. Siemens and Schuckert, whose statements under examination were understood to have led to many of the naval scandals and arrests and who was himself involved as an intermediary between his firm and the naval officials, has committed suicide by hanging himself in his cell in the Tokio gaol.

ULSTER PROBLEM.

THE VOTE OF CENSURE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 17.

Mr. Bonar Law will move his vote of censure on the Government on Thursday.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY BANQUET.

MR. REDMOND'S HOPE.

LONDON, Mar. 18.

The St. Patrick's Day banquet was held last night at the Hotel Cecil. Meny messages of congratulation were received in the course of the evening from the colonies and America.

Mr. Redmond proposing the toast, "Ireland a Nation" said that it would be the last St. Patrick's day before the enactment of the great measure of emancipation and justice which would be law in a few weeks, probably within a fortnight. The efforts of the Government at conciliation met with insult, rejection and failure. If the Opposition interposed force, it would be met by force. The Irish party and the Government were absolutely united.

RUSSIAN CABINET CHANGES OFFICIALLY DENIED.

FOREIGN OFFICES ON PRISONERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ST. PETERSBURG, Mar. 18.

An official denial is given to the report that changes in the Cabinet were contemplated.

DETENTION OF RUSSIAN NAVAL CAPTAIN.

The Foreign Office has protested to the German Government against the treatment of Captain Polikoff of the Russian navy, who while on an official mission, was arrested at Cologne charged with attempted theft during the carnival procession and kept in gaol for ten days, being twice brought into court before he was released.

CONTINUED DETENTION OF FOUR GERMAN AVIATORS.

On the other hand the Germans are most indignant at the continued detention of four aviators arrested at Perm.

CALMETTE TRAGEDY.

DEMONSTRATSION IN PARIS.

SENSATIONAL DISCLOSURES.

ECHO OF ROCHETTE CASE.

ALLEGATIONS BY "FIGARO."

AN EXCITING DEBATE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Mar. 17.

The newspapers are full of the murder of M. Calmette. The Minister of Justice affirms that usual criminal proceedings will be taken against Madame Caillaux. The Ministers tried to prevent M. Caillaux from resigning, but the latter insisted and declared that his political career was ended.

UNABLE TO BROOK FURTHER HUMILIATIONS.

Madame Caillaux informed the magistrate that she had heard that M. Calmette was about to publish more private letters and she was unable to brook further humiliations of herself and her husband.

FRENCH MINISTERIAL CHANGES.

M. Renoult, Minister of the Interior, has been appointed Minister of Finance. M. Malvi, Minister of Commerce, becomes Minister of the Interior and M. Peret, attached to the Ministry of the Interior, is to be the new Minister of Commerce.

SCUFFLES WITH POLICE.

LONDON, Mar. 18.

The Calmette tragedy threatens to rival the Dreyfus and Steinheil affaires in political importance. Despite extensive police precautions there were a series of demonstrations against M. Caillaux organised by the Royalists in Paris last evening. Frequent scuffles with police ensued and fifteen arrests were made.

THE DEBATES.

After an exciting debate the Chamber has resolved to continue the commission of the enquiry into the Rochette case and invest it with judicial powers.

One of the "Figaro's" charges was that M. Caillaux indirectly brought pressure to bear on the judges to postpone the case of the financier, M. Rochette, thus enabling M. Rochette to flee the country.

JUDGE GUILTY OF MISDEMEANOUR.

The Deputy, M. Delahaye opened the debate asserting that the crime had been committed with the object of preventing the publication of the documents showing that a certain judge was guilty of misdemeanour in 1911 by the order of M. Monis who was then the Premier. M. Barthou caused a sensation by reading a letter written by M. Fabre, Attorney-General, in 1911, alleging that M. Monis had compelled him to secure the postponement of the Rochette case.

RECRIMINATIONS.

Recriminations ensued, M. Monis denying that he ordered the postponement of the case and the Radicals accusing M. Barthou of purloining a judicial document and supplying it to the "Figaro."

The police have seized papers at M. Calmette's office. It is reported that they include private letters which M. Caillaux wrote to his wife before marriage.

WHITE WOLF'S" BANDITS.

1,500 KILLED AND 4,000 WOUNDED.

(REUTER'S TLEEGRAM.)

PEKING, Mar. 17.

Telegrams from Lochoku state that in the recent raids the White Wolf brigands killed 1,500 and wounded 4,000 of the inhabitants.

VICTORY AT KINGTZEKWAN.

"White Wolf's" bandits have defeated the troops at Kingtzekwan (Honan) and are now threatening Siantu.

In consequence of the amalgamation of Posts and Telegraphs, Mr. T. M. Coode is appointed Director of Telegraph Engineering, Northern Circle and Mr. H. S. Styan becomes Deputy Director-General of Post Office (Telegraph Traffic).

INDIA IN THE COMMONS.

GROWTH OF ILLICIT COCAINE TRAFFIC.

RATIFICATION OF OPIUM CONVENTION AWAITED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 171.

In the House of Commons to-day, Sir Herbert Roberts drew attention to the growth of cocaine traffic in India and asked whether considerable quantities were imported from Germany and whether negotiations could be opened with Germany to prevent the present illicit trade.

Mr. Roberts, Under-Secretary of State for India, replied that Lord Crewe was aware that the facts were as stated, but was afraid that any international arrangement for the suppression of the traffic must await the ratification of the Opium Convention. The Imperial Government was doing all it could, to secure the general and early adoption of the Convention.

Sir Herbert Roberts also drew attention to the amount of cocaine sent to China from Great Britain.

Mr. Roberts replied.—I think legislation is at present being considered, presumably with a view to carrying out the provisions of the Opium Convention.

CALCUTTA POLICE MURDER AND JURY LAW.

Sir John Rees called attention to the acquittal at Calcutta last week of Nirmal Kanta Roy on the charge of murdering Inspector Ghose and asked whether the Indian Government was considering the alteration of the law relating to juries.

Mr. Roberts remarked that the question of altering the law did not seem to arise.

DEBARRING OF CAVALRY OFFICERS FROM PROMOTION.

QUESTION OF COMPENSATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 17.

In the House of Commons Mr. MacPherson asked what compensation it was proposed to pay to cavalry officers of the Indian Army debarred from promotion to commandant by the Indian Army Order 690.

Mr. Roberts replied that the Government of India was considering the representations of certain officers respecting the new rules and would shortly address Lord Crewe on the subject. He could not say what compensation there would be, until they heard from the Government of India.

FOREIGN TROOPS IN CHINA.

GERMAN TROOPS NOT TO BE WITHDRAWN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 18.

Speaking in the Reichstag, Herr Zimmerman, the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, said there could be no question of decreasing or withdrawing five hundred German Troops in China.

If Yuanshihkai ceased to guide the Republic uncertainty would probably again prevail. As far as was at present known, other Powers were not following Russia in withdrawing troops.

GERMAN INDUSTRY IN CHINA

PROJECT OF IRON FOUNDRY AND SMELTING WORKS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
BERLIN, Mar. 18.

The Reichstag Budget Committee yesterday discussed the estimates for Kiaochau. Admiral Von Tirpitiz, Secretary of State for the Navy, explained the project which the Government had in view in relation to the establishment of an iron foundry and smelting works at Tsingtau. He said that the Admiralty was furnishing information and endeavouring to promote the growing interest in German industry in China.

RUSSIAN TROOPS IN CHINA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PEKING, Mar. 18.

The Russian troops have left for Siberia except the Legation guard.

FRENCH HONOUR TO CHINESE PRESIDENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PEKING, Mar. 18.

France has conferred upon President Yuna-shi-kai the grand cordon of the Legion of Honour.

PEERS' MARCONI COMMITTEE.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST LORD MURRAY.

SHARE PURCHASES FOR SELF AND PARTY FUNDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 17.

The Peers' Marconi Committee held a meeting to-day. Lord Murray attended. Mr. Shearman, K.C., appeared on his behalf. Accusations were made on behalf of Mr. Maxse and the "Morning Post" by Mr. Colefax, K.C., and Mr. Upjohn, K.C., respectively. The charges centred round the purchase by Lord Murray of the American Marconi shares for himself and for party funds.

It was also alleged that £20.000 of the party funds were invested in Home railways when the Government was conducting the coal strike negotiations which were likely to affect the price of the stock.

UNIFORMITY OF NATURALISATION OF BRITISH SUBJECTS.

SECOND READING OF BILL IN LORDS PASSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 18.

The House of Lords has passed the second reading of the Bill to Promote Uniformity of Naturalisation of all Subjects of the British Empire.

REV. C. F. ANDREWS IN LONDON

EDUCATION OF INDIA'S CHILDREN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 18.

The Reverend C. F. Andrews addressed the East and West Society yesterday evening. He spoke of the heroic conduct of the Bengal students during the Burdwan floods, the social service in the Punjab by Arya Samaj and the noble self-discipline of Gurukula at Hardwar.

He had found the same spirit among the Indians in South Africa, and saw a great destiny before India which would be known in future by her achievements in moral and spiritual spheres.

The education of India's children on the highest indigenous lines was the greatest task before all true lovers of India in the present generation.

CURRENCY COMMISSION REPORT

EXPERT OPINION ON STATE BANK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 18.

At a meeting of the National Bank of India, Mr. Robert Campbell, who presided, paid a tribute to the ability of the Currency Commission's report, but said he thought the weight of evidence would be decidedly against a State Bank. It would be a serious and new departure of the Indian Government to interest itself in a State Bank.

HE R TO THE DUKE OF B RUNSWICK.

HOLIDAYS AND PUBLIC REJOICINGS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 18.

The German Emperor's daughter has been delivered of a son. Upon hearing the news, the Emperor ordered a holiday to be given to all the school-children in Berlin. A general holiday was held throughout Brunswick amid public rejoicings.

GOLD FOR INDIA.

PORT SAID, Mar. 18.

The P. and O. Mooltan to-day shipped £252,130 gold for India.

THE FATAL AFFRAY IN TIBET.

DISPUTE OVER THE EDUCATION OF A LAMA.

(From Our Correspondent.)
CALCUTTA, Mar. 18.

Report from Tibetan sources state that the dispute between the Sear and Drebung monks and Lhasa has now been settled by the intervention of the Dalai Lama.

The cause of the dispute is explained to be that the twelve-year old Head Lama of Jhiando (Khan) was sent to the Drebung Theological College by his Secretary, himself, a Drebung Lama, to complete his education. The Sera monks resented this and claimed that the young Lama should be put into one of their own colleges. This young man has now been sent to the Sera college and the principal monks concerned in the recent disturbance have been sentenced to various terms of ecclesiastical penance.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS.

REORGANISATION SCHEME SANCTIONED.

IMPORTANT CHANGES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, Mar. 18.

With the approval of the Secretary of State, the Government of India have sanctioned the introduction of the following measures from 1st April 1914 in connection with the re-organisation of the Military Accounts Department in India.

The Northern, Eastern, and Western circles of Military Accounts will be abolished and the ten Divisional Military Account centres in India will be reconstituted as self-contained offices in matters of account disbursement and audit, each under a Divisional Controller of Military Accounts who, besides being the financial adviser of the General Officer Commanding, will be an independent account and audit officer and in this respect, subject only to the control of the Military Accountant General, Comptroller and Auditor General, and the Finance Department of the Government of India. Each divisional account office will also be an independent office for the purpose of exchange accounts.

The Divisional Controller of Military Accounts will be the responsible audit officer of the Division, and will be in administrative charge of both the audit and disbursing branches of his office and on his staff there will be one or more assistant audit officers and a divisional disbursing officer with one or more assistants. His relations with the Military Accountant-General, Comptroller and Auditor-General Army Head-quarters, Army Department and Finance Deprtment will be the same as those of the present circle-controllers of Military Accounts.

FINANCIAL ADVICE.

An important duty of the Divisional Controller will be that of financial adviser to the General Officer Commanding, and he shall endeavour to establish close co-operation with the General Officer Commanding and the staff and executive officers of the division in all matters affecting financial rules and accounts. The modifications in the organisation of the Military Accounts Department, therefore, have been designed to allow the Divisional Controller a sufficient number of the gazetted staff to relieve him of matters of minor importance and thus enable him to devote a large measure of his time and attention to the subject of financial advice, and administrative and executive officers of he Army should resort, whenever possible, to personal interviews with him and with other military account officers at each centre.

All periodical statements, accounts, returns, etc., rendered under the existing system by deputy controllers of division to circle controllers and by the latter to the Military Accountant-General, Comptroller and Auditor-General, Government of India, and Home authorities will be rendered direct by the divisional controllers. Reports etc., prescribed under the existing rules, for submission by executive officers etc., to circle controllers will be submitted to divisional controllers instead.

INSPECTING OFFICERS.

To provide for an effective test of audit and examination of the work of divisional account offices, two inspecting officers will be appointed, one for divisional account centres in the Nrthern Army with headquarters at Rawalpindi and the other for centres in the Southern Army with headquarters at Poona. Inspectorships will be held by senior officers of the military accounts department who will be designed "Military Deputy Auditors General." The officers will periodically examine and test the audit accounts of every military account centre, a biennial inspection and test audit of accounts of the office of the controller of military supply accounts being also undertaken by one of them.

DEPUTY AUDITORS-GENERAL.

Military deputy auditors-general will not exercise any powers of administrative control over divisional or supply accounts offices, nor will they exercise any departmental functions with respect to army officers' establishments, etc., in connection with appeals against audit, objections and like matters, their duties being confined ordinarily to inspection of military account offices which they will carry out under the orders of the Military Accountant-General and Government of India.

The constitution of the office of Controller of Military Supply Accounts, Calcutta, will remain unchanged but the designation of the officer will be altered to Senior Controller of Military Supply Accounts and an officer will be appointed under him who will be designated Junior Controller of Military Supply Accounts.

Account duties connected with Indian Military Family Pensions and other funds which are now carried out by the Controller of Military Accounts, Eastern Circle, Lucknow, will be transferred to the Senior Controller of Military Supply Accounts, Calcutta, to whom all communications on the subject should be addressed.

THE NEW BANDMANN VARIETY ENTERPRIZE.

SUCCESSFUL OPENING NIGHT IN CALCUTTA.

(From Our Correspondent.)
CALCUTTA, Mar. 18.

The new Bandmann Variety theatre, otherwise known as the Empire, opened last night with a programme consisting of the first instalment of the artistes on the Bandmann-Richards' circuit. There was a packed house and the audience was enthusiastically appreciative, the programme being undoubtedly far superior to anything Calcutta has yet seen in the Variety line.

POLISH CASTLE TRAGEDY.

COUNT ACQUITTED OF MURDER.

HIS WIFE AND NEPHEW KILLED.

Although both public and Press were turned out of court at Meseritz immediately after the opening of the trial of Count Mielczynski for the manslaughter of his wife and nephew, the main facts, which, according to the preliminary investigation, led up to the tragedy of Dakowymoere, have, nevertheless, found their way into the Press, says the Berlin correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph."

It was in 1898 that the accused was married to the beautiful Countess Felicya Potocka, after his desperate attempt at suicide had softened her parents' hearts towards him, but before the union which had begun so romantically had lasted half a dozen years the husband had reason to fear that his trust had been mispaced. In 1903 letters came into his possession which confirmed his suspicions. He taxed the Countess with her infidelity, but she begged forgiveness on her knees, and a reconciliation took place. A few years later, however, the Countess, who seems to have been a woman of wanton passions, entered into relations with another admirer, and this new liaison led to a complete separation, which only came to an end when she inherited Dakowymocre from her father. She was joined there by the Count in September of last year, the efforts of the relatives having succeeded in bringing about another reconciliation. This was, however, of the shallowest kind, for the Countess had already bestowed her favour on her nephew, Count Alfred Miaczynski, who lived with his mother, her half-sister, on an adjoining estate.

A DISSOLUTE VICTIM.

Her new lover, who was only 24 years of age, is given an exceedingly bad character. He is described as a dissolute never-do-well, who spent most of his time in drinking. For a brief period he was in the French Foreign Legion, from which he escaped by desertion. On the day and evening of the tragedy, Count Miaczynski drank heavily, and he was so intoxicated when the party broke up that his uncle thought it advisable to see him upstairs. The Countess was already in bed when he came down to her room. She got up, put on a dressing-gown, and talked to him for some time. He tried to persuade the lady companion, Fraulein von Koszorowska, to leave the room, but this she refused to do, and she was an eye-witness of the terrible denouement of the drama.

The substance of Count Mielczynski's defence was reported yesterday. It is understood, however, that he denies having knowingly aimed at his wife. He states, on the contrary, that in the dim light in which he fired both shots he saw only what he took to be the figure of a man. On leaving the room after the deed he said to the servants who had been aroused by the reports, "I thought it was thieves, but now God has punished them by my hand." To a Catholic minister who was called to the bodies the Count said, "I adored her, and we should have got on to good terms again if this fellow had not come between us. My life is now done for, but it is good that the souls of my children are saved."

Even the indictment significantly admits that the accused, "without any fault of his own, was roused to anger by the grave injury done him by the deceased, and on the spot was carried away to commit the deed."

ACCUSED IN COURT.

When his name was called in court this morning Count Mielczynski entered the dock on the arm of his doctor, who then produced some medicine bottles, which he placed on the table before him. Accused, never a very robust looking man, appeared to be seriously ailing, and he is said to have had several fainting fits during his removal from Gratz to Meseritz yesterday. Until the court was cleared he sat with an expression of brooding melancholy on his features, staring vacantly before him. Sometimes he buried his face in his hands or ran his fingers distractedly through his long fair hair. He answered the questions put to him in a dull, monotonous voice.

On a table in court lay inanimate witnesses to the crime—the double-barrelled hammerless gun with which the fatal shots were fired, the pale-blue silk dressing-gown of the Countess, the shooting suit of her nephew, and the pellets removed from the bodies at the autopsy. Two large plans on easels showed the dispositions of the rooms at Dakowymocre and the situations in which the deceased were found.

An incident typical of the political conditions in the Slav provinces of Prussia occurred during the process of empanelling the jury. The prosecution rejected all the jurymen with pronouncedly Polish names, while the defence challenged all those belonging to the German nobility. Some twenty witnesses and half a dozen alienist experts have been cited. The former are for the most part employees on the Dakowymocre estate, domestic servants, coachmen, gardeners, chauffeurs, gamekeepers; and so on. They include, however, several members of the Polish aristocracy. Count Mielczynski's mother and brother were both present in court at the opening of the proceedings.

In reply to the preliminary questions of the Bench the accused admitted that two previous convictions stood against his name. One was for libelling a cousin, Count Brinski, who was, however, afterwards sentenced for fraud; the other for the political offence of "inciting to inter-class violence."

PROCEEDINGS IN CAMERA.

Immediately the personal details of the Count had been elicited prosecuting counsel demanded that the entire proceedings should be taken in camera. It would, he said, be necessary to touch on questions of sex in all the depositions, and therefore danger to public morality was to be feared from an open hearing.

To this counsel for the accused replied that his client had a great interest in the publicity of the proceedings, as he wished to prove that "his escutcheon was without stain, and that what he had done any man of honour might be compelled to do." Nevertheless the preliminary investigation had shown that a number of unedifying things must be discussed, and in the interest of his children he could only wish to preserve from public scandal the memory of her "who, after all, was their mother." Consequently it was difficult for him to oppose the motion of the prosecution.

After a brief deliberation the Court decided to sit in camera throughout the proceedings.

According to late telegrams from Meseritz, Count Mielczynski swooned when his attention was directed to the dressing-gown in which his wife met her death. The evidence is understood to have been very damaging to the character of the Countess.

MAID'S EVIDENCE.

There was a delay in the beginning of the trial of Count Mielczynski on February 20, as the Count was in such a state of nervous excitement that a restorative had to be administered before the proceedings could be resumed. The first witness was the priest of Dakowy Mokre, who was summoned to administer the viaticum to the Countess. He deposed that the Count burst into tears when he saw him. Pointing to the body of Count Mianczynski, he said. "This evil man is alone to blame. He has ruined me. What will become of my children?"

The main interest attaches to the evidence of the girl Kockorowska, maid to the late Countess, whose statements in regard to the relations of the Countess and Count Mianczynski yesterday caused such an impression on the Count that the proceedings had to be suspended in order to enable him to recover his self-control. Kockorowska related a number of things of which the Count was unaware. With regard to the night of the tragedy, Kockorowska stated that Count Mianczynski came to the room of the Countess where the witness was helping her to retire, and was sent away, but returned when the Countess was already in bed. He asked her to send away Kockorowiska, and a moment later Count Mielczynski surprised them.

The Count maintains that he did not know he had shot his wife. He believed he was aiming at the same person, namely, Mianczynski, when he fired the second shot.

"DRUNKARD AND RAKE."

Among the witnesses to-day was the accused's brother, Count Ignaz Mielczynski who testified in regard to the character of Count Mianczynski, describing him as a drunkard and a rake. The aged Countess Mielczynski, mother of the accused, said he was always a feeble and pampered child, and had never known sound health.

Some servants gave evidence to the effect that Mianczynski had been warned and had been told that the Count "knew everything."

At the instance of the defence a number of letters were read showing that culpable relations existed between Count Mianczynski and the Countess for a considerable time before the crime. The accused suffered another collapse on hearing the contents of the letters.

A Posen barkeeper deposed that Mianczynski was an excellent customer, and was in the habit of coming to the bar several times weekly and spending 150 or 200 marks on champagne.

Count Matthias Mielcynski was on Feb. 21 fully acquitted of the charges of killing his wife and nephew. The jury arrived at their decision after only twenty minutes' consultation.

It seems to be a characteristic of local feeling of the case that as soon as the verdict was pronounced, the prosecuting counsel, who had himself pleaded extenuating circumstances, though the indictment was only for manslaughter, crossed the court and warmly shook the hand of the Count. The latter, who during the day's hearing, had several times been overcome by attacks of weakness, burst into tears on being released from custody. He left the court in company of his mother.

A few further details of the hearing have become known. It appears that a voluminous correspondence between the Countess and her nephew showed that illicit intercourse had existed between them for some time. Much evidence was given as to the habitual drunkenness of Count Mianczynski. It was deposed that he frequently drank £7 to £10 worth of champagne at a certain bar at Posen in the course of a single day.

Medical evidence was given to the effect that the accused could not be held to have been irresponsible for his actions at the moment of the tragedy. Counsel for the defence urged that, "as a man of honour," his client "could not have acted otherwise than he did."

Her Excellency Lady Hardinge has been pleased to place the sum of Rs. 1,000/ at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Delhi for the purpose of assisting in the education of the members of the ex-Royal Family of Delhi.

At the meeting of the U. P. Legislative Council on Saturday a resolution that the maximum number of ordinary fellows of Allahabad University should not be less than one hundred was accepted. The Council was adjourned till 31st March, when it will probably meet at Lucknow.

In the division on Raja Kushalpal Singh's resolution in favour of long term settlements, Raja Jai Chand and Mr. Maung Mye were the only Indian non-official members who voted with the Government, even Malik Umar Hyat Khan having voted with Raja Kushalpal Singh.

Miss Tara, the Indian Lady Sandow, is at present at Bangalore. By special request Miss Tara gave a performance at the Residency for the benefit of a party of Indian ladies who were invited by Lady Daly to witness the exhibition.

The "Indian Patriot" brings to light the achievement of a civilian magistrate of the Madras presidency who posted over 100 suits for disposal in one day, and then attended the court on that momentous day at 4-30 p.m.! And all this in camp, at a distance from any town!

CALCUTTA COMMERCIAL NOTES.

A RUSH OF NEW ISSUES.

THE MONEY MARKET.

(From Our Correspondent.)
CALCUTTA, Mar. 16.

A continuance of the industrial activity for which last year was distinguished, is indicated by the existing strong public demand for financial accommodation, and, in response to the enquiry, local banks are paying up to 4½ per cent. for call. The drawings of the Secretary of State amounted to Rs. 60 lakhs, and tenderers received only 7 per cent. of their requirements. A similar amount will be offered on Thursday next. The Directors of the Bank of Bengal have made no alteration in the bank rate, which has remained at 7 per cent. during the last four months. The Bank of Bengal has issued the following memorandum:—

LIABILITIES.

Government Balance at Head Office	Rs.	2,87,296 Inc.
D. at Branches	,,	5,40,216 Dc.
Other Deposits	,,	23,04,672 Inc.
Post Bills	,,	7,45,770 Inc.

ASSETS.

Bank's Investments	Rs.	5,44,390 Dc.
Loans	,,	12,44,317 Inc.
Accounts of Credit	,,	12,11,546 Dc.
Mercantile Bills	,,	11,99,316 Inc.
Cash at Head Office	,,	14,93,229 Inc.
Cash at Branches	,,	11,54,424 Inc.

Percentage 34.98.

NEW ISSUES.

Under the easir monetary conditions now prevailing there has been an abundance of new flotations during the last few days, including a local motor transport company, a new shipping enterprise under the managing agency of Messrs. Andrew Yule, the Clive Buildings, Ltd., under the aegis of Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot and Company, and the new issue of share capital by the Company, in addition to Mr. Bandmann's theatrical venture, the new Bombay motor transport concern and the Hoshiarpur-Doab Branch Railway, in each one of which Calcutta is more or less interested. We are now promised a new Ice Company, the Howrah Pure Ice and Aerated Water Co., Ltd., with a capital of two lakhs, fully subscribed. There are already two important ice concerns in Calcutta, in addition to several minor ventures of a kindred nature, and the financial success achieved by the Linde Ice Manufacturing Company and the Calcutta Ice Association provides encouragement for the fresh undertaking. The promoters assert that the suburbs and the numerous factories on the banks of the Hooghly are but indifferentyl and expensively served by the existing institutions, and as the new company is well-situated for rectifying this defect there should be in store for it a prosperous future. With reference to the other side of its business there is undeniably a large field open to any concern that can guarantee a regular suply of pure, undiluted mineral waters, free from the objectionable features that have been introduced into the trade by unscrupulous people. It may intrest teatotallers to know that the Company intends to manufacture genuine stone ginger "pop." I understand that nearly all of the capital has already been subscribed. If there is a public issue the shares will, therefore, be offered at a premium.

DALBHOOM GOLD.

The fluctuations that are now taking place in the shares of the Dalbhoom Gold and Minerals Prospecting Company must be perplexing to those who are not in the know, and as the concern is, I believe, largely represented in Bombay some inside information may be of intrest to your readers. The shares, with option certificate attached, travelled rapidly from Rs. 19 to Rs. 27-12. They receded, in an even more precipitate manner, to Rs. 23, the ex-privilege scrip being quoted at Rs. 20. This unexpected depreciation was the result of the operations of an astute market-rigger who possesses a name to conjure with among Marwari brokers and speculators. Having bought heavily on the rise he unexpectedly, one day, threw his entire holding on the market, and as his interest in the venture is known to be large something akin a panic ensued, for the manoeuvre seemed to indicate that he had lost confidence in the enterprise. This position, which must be puzzling to those who are not behind the scenes, cannot last for long, for weekly reports are being issued from the mines by the engineer in charge of an extremely satisfactory nature, and as the directors have decided to publish these statements there is sure to be renewed buying, chiefly by those who now refuse to come in, with the usual rapid inflation of share values. The last information I had direct from the mines shows that the ore now being raised pans out under assay at from eight to twelve penny weights to the ton, and there is no doubt in my mind that the company has in its possession an extremely sound proposition. There are, roughly speaking, half a million tons of loose quartz on the surface; 20,000 tons have been raised by the engineer in charge, to say nothing of the vast deposits that await excavation, and when the bear movement has brought but little grist to his mill, nevertheless, for when values went down with a rush there were plenty of sellers and but few buyers, the actual business transacted being infinitisimal when compared with the mad scramble for scrape when prices started on the upward trail three weeks ago, stamps arrive it will be possible for the company to pay-off its capital outlay in less than six weeks. The story it has to tell is good enough for London, even at this stage, when the mother lode is undiscovered, and the original shareholders are sure eventually to reap a rich reward.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

DISTRICT MUNICIPAL ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

FIRST READING PASSED.

MALARIA IN ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL.

APPOINTMENT OF A COMMITTEE.

CLOSING OF THE SESSION.

A long but interesting session of the Bombay Legislative Council was brought to a close yesterday afternoon with a speech by His Excellency in which he paid a tribute to non-official members and expressed the hope that the relations between the members and the Government would always be as agreeable as they had been during this session. The sitting has lasted four full days and a half-day, and the Council has been in actual session nearly 30 hours.

At yesterday's meeting the discussion on the first reading of the Bill further to amend the District Municipal Act was concluded, and a resolution recommending the appointment of a Committee to inquire into the prevalence of malaria in the compound of St. George's Hospital was moved. The Government agreed to the appointment of such a Committee.

The Bombay Legislative Council concluded its sitting yesterday, when the discussion on the first reading of the Bill to amend the District Municipal Act, 1901, was finished, and several resolutions were moved. The Hon. Sir Richard Lamb presided at the commencement of the meeting.

BILL TO AMEND DISTRICT MUNICIPAL ACT OF 1901.

The Hon. Mr. Bhurgri was the first speaker on the Municipal Bill. He said he wished to make one suggestion, which he hoped would be accepted in Select Committee by the hon. mover of the Bill. The Bill provided that the punishment for dishonest conduct and a minor offence by a Councillor was the same. He could understand the debarring of a Municipal Commissioner from taking part in the municipal administration, but if the offence was of a minor character and consisted of an indiscretion, he submitted that it should not be met with drastic punishment. The punishment should always be in proportion to the nature of the offence.

SALARY AND ELECTION OF MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

The Hon. Mr. Kamat said the appointment of a Municipal Commissioner was a very wholesome thing, and that some of the minor changes to be made by the Bill had been needed for a long time. They would tend to improve the personnel of the Municipalities. Alluding to certain remarks made by his friend the Hon. Mr. Sathe on the previous evening, the speaker said with all due deference to Mr. Sathe he could not agree with him. Mr. Sathe said the option of having a Municipal Commissioner should be left to the Municipalities themselves, and that the salary should be fixed by the Municipality alone. He did not think these suggestions were either desirable or possible for the simple reason that if there was any necessity at all for the appointment of the Commissioner, it was because perhaps the Municipality in question might not be keeping its house in order. In those cases it would be rare that the majority of such Councillors would agree to ask the Government to appoint a Municipal Commissioner, or to give the salary necessary for such an officer. These suggestions would practicaly defeat the object of the Bill. The modification he would wish to see effected in the Bill was with reference to the population test. He did not understand why an arbitrary test should be laid down, and that a town must have a population of 150,000 before a Municipal Commissioner could be appointed. The importance of towns did not depend necessarily upon its population. Even if the population fell short of 150,000 it might be important enough to have a Commissioner, and the appointment of such an officer might be as justifiable and as necessary as for a town on the score of population alone. The whole question should be left open so that the Government might appoint an officer to any town if a scheme, the town might have in hand, required such an officer; and should also be able to appoint a Municipal Commissioner for any town in which such an officer was thought necessary

COMMITTEE GOVERNMENT NOT CONDUCIVE TO PERMANENT IMPROVEMENT.

The Hon. Mr. Godbole also supported, and confined his remarks to the section which dealt with the appointment of a Municipal Commissioner. His experience of Municipal work had convinced him that committee government was not conducive to the permanent improvement of a town. Committees were changed every year, and it often happened that work was seriously interfered with because of new committees, with new methods, coming in. He thought, therefore, that there should be an executive officer whose appointment and removal should be in the hands of the Government. If he was a Government officer, and was not entirely dependant upon the Municipality he would always keep before him the good of the town. At the same time there was a likelihood that he might disregard the wishes of the Councillors, and therefore his powers ought to be limited by specified rules. The Bill contemplated the appointment of a highly-paid officer. In his view, if they drew upon the subordinate services for these officers they would serve very well.

The Hon. Mr. D'Monte supported the Bill, but suggested one or two modifications which he said might be considered by the Select Committee.

The Hon. Moulvie Rafiuddin Ahmad said objection had been taken by Mr. Vishindas to the appointment of a Municipal Commissioner in large Municipalities, and had said that the opinion of Karachi was against it.

The Hon. Mr. Vishindas: I did not say that.

The Hon. Mr. Ahmad: Perhaps the next time my friend comes here he will be able to give us the opinion of Karachi which, I think, will be in favour of this proposal. In his (Mr. Ahmad's) opinion, it would be better to have competent officers on good salaries as Municipal Commissioners, than to have incompetent officers on small salaries. Much money was often wasted by incompetent officers, and it was not economy to have such men. He thought the appointment of a Commissioner was a very great step in advance, and would prove to be a very useful step. If there was one Municipality that needed a Commissioner it was Poona and he would ask the mover to modify the Bill so that Poona might have such an officer.

The Hon. Mr. Parekh supported, but said that people who had large interests in a Municipality, but who resided outside the limits of that Municipality, should not be debarred from serving on such Municipalities. It would be greatly to the disadvantage of Municipalities if people capable of doing valuable work in the Municipality were merely on account of want of residence were prevented from becoming members of the Municipality. With regard to misconduct of Councillors, as they knew in most towns there were factions, and it ought not to be therefore that where two people committed the same offence and became subject to the same liability, it should be within the power of the President to accept one man's resignation and free that man from an objectionable position, while being at liberty to not accept the other man's resignation, and thus keep him subject to any stigma. With regard to the appointment of a Municipal Commissioner, such an appointment should not be made except on the recommendation of the Municipality.

HIGHER EDUCATION AND GREATER KNOWLEDGE.

The Hon. Mr. Paranjapye said he did not think the appointment of a Municipal Commissioner would be welcome on all hands. It was admitted on all hands that the general efficiency of most Municipalities was increasing, and he was inclined to think that this increase of efficiency was to a great extent due to the higher education and to the greater knowledge that people were getting in the management of their own affairs. He thought that greater efficiency could only be secured by leaving to these people the management of their own affairs as far as possible. Where Municipalities were being managed tolerably well, the best way would be not by the appointment of an outsider but by encouraging them to improve themselves. The proper way of improving Municipal Boards would be by raising the standard of qualifications for members of Municipalities.

POWER OF COLLECTORS.

With regard to the prevention of corrupt practices, the powers given to the Collector to take cognisance of those corrupt practices should be welcome on all hands. Reverting to the question of the appointment of a Municipal Commissioner, the speaker said the advantage of such an appointment could only be obtained by appointing an officer of high standing, almost, he was inclined to think of the standing of Collectors, and the expense of such an officer would be almost too much for the Municipality. The income of Karachi was twelve lakhs, Ahmedabad, eight lakhs, and Poona four lakhs. and a Commissioner would be much too costly an officer for those Municipalities.

Rao Bahadur R. M. Nilkanth favoured the appintment of Commissioner. He was of opinion that in matters relating to public health and construction and maintenance of public works it would be desirable that the highest possible efficiency should be secured. This could be largely effected by the appointment of a Commissioner. Such an appointment would also keep the development of a Municipality, as the possession of a Municipal expert would enable that officer to bring forward his suggestions. The Commissioner would also be invaluable in Town Planning and other schemes.

AGAINST DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLE.

Regarding the criticism that the appointment of a Commissioner would be against democratic principle, he said that it was required in the interests of those governed, not only that they should be governed in a certain manner, but that they should be governed well. He agreed that the Municipal Commissioner should be a high-grade officer. The present regulations had no provision for the resignation of members and was necessary that some such provision should be made. He favoured the retaining of the power to suspend in the hands of Government but that some provision should be made, which could prevent members who had resigned from reverting if it was necessary.

The Hon. Mr. Patel also supported the first reading and said the points raised by the different hon. members would no doubt be dealt with in the Select Committee. The clause requiring those eligible to serve on Municipalities to reside within two miles of the town would he thought, prevent many valuable men from serving on those bodies.

The Hon. Mr. Setalvad remarked that any one with experience of the system of Municipal Government in Bombay, and has watched the success of that system must support this Bill.

Some of his friends did not like the proposed appointment of a Municipal Commissioner, but the objections to that appointment set out by the Hon. Mr. Paranjpye were very old ones, and were urged before the constitution of the Bombay Corporation. It was very fortunate indeed for Bombay that those objections were over-ruled. Mr. Paranjpye seemed to think it would be a discouragement to appoint a Municipal Commissioner, and said they must make the people learn to manage their own affairs. That to his mind was a total misconception of what was possible to be done in the way of local self-government. It was no use vesting in bodies like a Municipality executed functions. If such functions were left to the Municipality they must be, as they had been in same provincial towns, neglected. When it came to the actual carrying out of works and other executive functions they could not possibly conceive a body more unfitted to do that work than a Corporation. Therefore, if Mr. Paranjpye's system was followed it would really be doing incalculable harm to real local self-government. He hoped when the time came to appoint Mofussil Municipal Commissioners they would be as fortunate as they had been in Bombay in getting efficient officers. The hon. member went on to deal with a number of modifications which he suggested should be considered by the Select Committee.

The Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji supported the first reading, but said that Municipalities should be given the opportunity of saying whether they wanted a Commissioner to be appointed.

THE HON. MR. PATTANI'S REPLY.

The Hon. Mr. Pattani said almost all the members of the Council had spoken on the Bill, and it was a satisfaction to know that there was growing a wider and wider interest in the question of Municipal Government. It was not possible for him to take the speeches of every individual member, and reply to the points raised; but if they considered the discussion carefully, and, so to say, clinch the arguments, they would find that the discussion had centred round four chief points. Those were, first, the provision authorising the appointment of Municipal Commissioners for towns of increasing importance; second the provisions with regard to residential qualifications for candidates for a Municipality, third, the provision which debarred dismissed servants from eligibility as candidates for a Municipality; and fourth, section 15A.

To take the first point, with regard to the appointment of a Municipal Commissioner, with the exception of the member from Karachi and Mr. Paranjpye all the members had unanimously supported those proposals, although they had suggested certain modifications, which might be considered in detail in Select Committee. On principle, hon. members were agreed that there was need for district towns of great importance to have Municipal Commissioners in order that their administrations might be assimilated on the lines that had proved so successful in that city. It had been suggested that for mofussil towns to have a Commissioner would be tantamount to giving them a more or less despotic officer, who might over-rule the Municipality and work the Municipality as he liked. That had not been the experience in Bombay, and it was not likely to work to the detriment of local self-government in the mofussil; on the contrary, if a town growing in importance was to have sanitary projects, town-planning, drainage and water supply schemes carefully thought out and well-financed, there was need for the appointment of a full-time, well-paid responsible executive officer.

He could quite understand Mr. Harchandrai objecting, because his experience as Chairman of the Karachi Municipality had been so wide and he had made such personal sacrifices that he had been one of the most successful Chairman of that Municipality and he judged other bodies by that. But because there had been capable and experienced Chairman in one or two places it could not follow that all district Municipalities had such capable Chairmen.

RESIDENTIAL QUALIFICATIONS.

Going on to deal with residential qualifications for candidates for seats on a Municipality, he said this proposal had been in practice in Madras and had been no detriment. Was it possible for a non-resident member of a Municipality to devote that attention to its affairs that a local man could and would? With regard to what Mr. Parekh had said, it simply meant that gentlemen would wish to be on a Municipality in order that his financial interest, his vested interest, in the town might be served rather than the interests of the Municipality. It meant that when there was a motion in the Municipality that concerned his particular interest he could run down and vote. If the interests of a town were to be properly looked after members of the Municipality must be local men.

A DISMISSED GOVERNMENT SERVANT.

As to the third point he admitted that there were dismissals and dismissals, and a man who had made his exit from Government service might be willing and have the capacity to serve the Municipality, and therefore Government might, be inclined to consider this point in Select Committee.

RESIGNATION OF MEMBERS.

He now came to the fourth point as to resignations of Municipal members, and when they should take effect. It was true that only one or two instances in the long life of Municipal Government had occurred, where it was found desirable to remove men, and it might well be argued that because of one or two, a wholesale restriction should not be imposed. He would promise on behalf of the Government that that would be throughly gone into. On the Select Committee there would be members who had long experience of Municipal work as Chairman and members of Municipalities, and the Council could be sure that these questions would be fully considered. As to the suggestion that the Bill should be sent to the Municipalities there would be ample time for those bodies to submit their statements. He then moved that the Bill be read a first time.

"A STEP FORWARD IN LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT."

His Excellency said they had had a long but extremely instructive debate on that Bill. They had had businesslike and serious speeches from many hon. members who had been for many years in close touch with municipal life, and they had made many suggestions with regard to alternations and modifications in the Bill. His colleague might, however, on the whole be satisfied indeed that the Bill had been received with general favour. He could only say that when the Bill did become a measure of the law, it would be another step forward on the matter of local self-government in this part of India.

The first reading was then passed, and Mr. Pattani moved that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee consisting of Mr. Barrow, Mr. Curtis, Mr. Harchandrai Vishandas, Sir Chinubhai Madhavlal, Mr. Patel, Mr. Sathe, Mr. Ahmad, Mr. Rodda and the mover.

The committee will sit at Mableshwar on April 20th, and will report by the middle of May.

The Hon. Mr. Claude Hill asked permission to substite the name of the Hon. Mr. Sheppard for the name of the Hon. Mr. Curtis on the Select Committee to consider the Town Planning Bill, as Mr. Curtis was fully occupied already on Select Committees

The permission was granted.

The Hon. Sir Richard Lamb proposed that the following Select Committee be appointed to consider the question of a Panchayet Bill on the lines of the Mysore Panchayet Bill, with instructions to report on the 15th. of November:—Mr. H. R. Godbole, Mr. G. K. Parekh, Rao Bahadur G. K. Sathe, Rao Saheb V. S. Naik, Mr. R. P. Barrow, Mr. G. S. Curtis and himself.

The motion was carried.

POONA ENGINEERING COLLEGE.

The Hon. Mr. Claude Hill asked permission to make a statement in regard to a resolution on a matter of public interest which had been moved by Mr. Godbole at the last session. It would be remembered he said, that a year ago the question was whether Government might not modify the arrangements of the College of Engineering in Poona with a view to the exclusion of students from other parts of India. At that time answers were given, but not being satisfied, the Hon. Mr. Godbole moved a further resolution suggesting the exclusion of outsiders as the College could be filled by local candidates, or that scholarships, prizes and appointments be reserved for students from this Presidency. The motion had been defeated by a very large majority after a number of members had expressed the opinion that it would be a practical step to take and was not justified. The view suggested was that since the College of engineering was started largely in the interests of the Public Works Department, they were interested in securing the best material, and since all but sixteen per cent. of the pupils were carefully selected, and in spite of that selection a large proportion of the local candidates failed, it was hardly likely that the admitting of less qualified pupils would qualify themselves for the service. He undertook that he would see that there was a case for reference to other Local Governments, especially with regard to the action or attitude of other Local Governments in this matter, that he made enquiries but found that at Sibpur and Madras there was no exclusion Eight out of the forty special students at the former place were from outside, a larger proportion than in this Presidency. Roorkee did not admit any other students but those coming from the United Provinces, Punjab and Burma, and served a larger area than their College. The only point that remained was scholarships, prizes and appointment being reserved, and as he had already explained that one of the reasons for the formation of the College was that the Public Works Department might be served, the Government felt that to make such a resolution just now would not be conducive to the purpose for which it was established. There was no case for reference to other Governments.

LOCAL BOARD IN THE PANCH MAHALS.

THE HON. MR. PATEL.

The Hon. Mr. Patel moved the following resolution:—

"That this Council recommends to the Governor in Council to rescind the notifications from time to time issued under section 8 of the Bombay Local Boards Act, 1884, whereby an exceptional constitution has been given to the various Local Boards in the Panch Mahals."

He said that the district of Panch Mahals was one of the districts in the Northern Division, which had a right to return members to this Council by election. He explained that the notification, which were issued by Government with regard to this district, rested within the provisions of the Act of 1884, which laid down that the Local Fund Committees were to be termed Talukdhars' Courts and Districts Courts. Half of the members were nominated by Government and half by them. Government had refused to rescind the notification as the district and Panch Mahals was considered behind the other districts, especially in social developments. There was provision that the Governor-in-Council could rescind it at any time. He suggested that the district had sufficiently progressed, and he asked the Council to now rescind it. He pointed out that the district had come under British control it had developed rapidly, especially in trade, education, etc. It was a strong reason in favour of his motion that since the Reforms came into force, one of the districts had a right to return a member to the Council, but they had not the right of local self-Government.

The Hon. Mr. Pattani said that it would appear that there was a case in favour of extending the elective principle to the Panch Mahals. He would suggest the addition of a few words in the resolution, and if acceptable, would accept the resolution on behalf of Government. The words he suggested were "whether the time had now arrived" to be inserted after the words "Governor in Council." He thought the assurance ought to be sufficient.

Mr. Patel said that he accepted the provision suggested with the greatest pleasure. He knew the time had come and that Government would consider it.

His Excellency:—I can only say that the Honourable Member must not take too much on trust (Laughter).

The motion was carried.

ASSESSMENT IN HYDARABAD.

The Hon. Mr. Bhurgri asked and received permission to adjourn the motion standing in his name with reference to the assessment for the Tando Sub-Division of Hyderabad (Sind). He said he did so on the suggestion of several members. He asked that a copy of the Settlement Report should be supplied to the members.

Sir Richard Lamb had no objections to the motion being withdrawn and stated that members would be supplied with copies of the Settlement Report.

MALARIA IN ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL.

THE HON. MR. McBain.

The Hon. Mr. J. A. D. McBain moved the following resolution:—

"That this Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that a committee be appointed to enquire into prevalence of malaria in the compound of St. George's Hospital and to recommend measures to be adopted by the rendering of the buildings mosquito proof, or otherwise, whereby the possibility of the contraction of malaria in the hospital may be eliminated or materially reduced."

He said:—The question of the prevalance of malaria in St. George's Hospital and neighbourhood is no new one. It has been prominently brought to notice by Dr. Bentley and other experts in past years, and that it still prevails in the Hospital is nothing short of a scandal.

In his Report on Malaria in Bombay, which was issued three years ago, Dr. Bentley states that the earliest complaints about malaria in the vicinity were made in 1907. In the same Report I find it stated that in a paper by Major Liston, which was published in 1908, he recorded the fact that 80 per cent. of those examined by him harboured malarial parasites in their blood. In the same Report Dr. Bentley further states "St. George's Hospital became the most malarious place in the city, the members of the Nursing Staff were frequently prostrated with malaria, and few of the patients who entered the hospital escaped contracting the disease." That had reference to the year 1908, six years ago, and the operations in connection with the building of the new docks were blamed. But the new docks are completed, and the same unsatisfactory state of affairs continues. When an institution like a hospital becomes unpopular it loses much of its usefulness. St. George's Hospital has gained such a notoriety in late years that it is well known that many persons who would otherwise have gone there for treatment have avoided it for fear of contracting malaria in the Hospital. It is a common saying that if you go into the hospital with a broken leg you will have it mended all right, but you will be killed by malaria. I do not know if there have been actual cases of death in the hospital of patients who have contracted malaria, there, but the popular idea is that there have been such cases. Be that as it may, there have undoubtedly been very many instances of patients who have entered the Hospital for surgical treatment, and for other illnesses, contracting malignant malaria while in the Hospital, and the stay of many patients in often prolonged, not because of the disease for which they were originally admitted but because of malaria contracted in the Hospialt. One dose not require to be a medical man to realise that an attack of malaria as a complication to other diseases, such as enteric, must often result in the death of a patient who in healthier surrounding would have recovered.

But it is not only the patients who suffer. Bombay is fortunate in having attached to its hospitals a band of devoted women who do noble work in tending the sick in and out of the Hospitals. These nurses deserve the best consideration of Government and of the public. Yet it is common knowledge that for years there have been almost continually several of the St. George's Hospital nurses incapacitated from work, and actually patients in the Hospital from malaria contracted while on duty there. The lot of a sick nurse in a climate like that of Bombay is bad enough, but to have added to this the depressing effect of quinine which the St. George's Hospital nurses have continually to take to ward off infection from malaria, cannot make their lot any the happier.

I would like to say that I make no charge against the Hospital Medical staff, and I am sure that no right thinking man in Bombay would do so. I feel sure that they are doing all in their power to minimise the evil, and that the trouble arises from circumstances beyond their control. It is for this reason that I have brought the matter before the notice of your Excellency's Government, and I cannot too strongly urge upon Government the advisability of appointing a Committee such as I have suggested to go to the root of the matter.

THE PRESENT REMEDY.

As to the remedy, the best solution to my mind is the removal of St. George's Hospital, as soon possible, to some other site, far away from its malarious and noisy surroundings, and if the finding of the committee, I now propose to be appointed, is to that end, it will be a step in the right direction, and will be cordially endorsed by every European in the City, But even although Government were to decide at once to remove the Hospital, years must necessarily elapse before a new building could be erected. Something must therefore be done to the present Hospital, and probably the rendering of the building mosquito-proof by having wire gauze placed in all the doors and windows would solve the problem. This however might be objected to for two reasons, first, because it might render the buildings stuffy and second on the ground of expense. But I believe the first objection might be met by placing exhaut fans in the ceilings, Anyhow I feel sure that patients and nurses would rather put up with a little inconvenience on account of stuffiness than succumb to malaria. As regards the second objection, I sincerely hope that Government would not let the question of expense stand in the way of effectively dealing with this matter, which is of vital importance to the European community of this City and the presidency.

The Hon. Mr. Claude Hill said that it would save time if without being understood as endorsing all the remarks of the mover of the resolution and without forming any judgment as to the merits of the question, if he proposed to refer the matter to a committee composed of the following:—The Surgeon-General, the Superintendent, St. George's Hospital, Major Glen Liston, Dr. J. A. Turner, the Executive Engineer, Presidency, and a member nominated by the Visiting Committee of the Hospital.

Mr. McBain accepted the suggestion and expressed himself pleased with the action taken by Government.

THE MOTION WAS CARRIED.

The Hon. Mr. Pattani said that as the Bill to Amend the District Municipal Act concerned mofussil towns he had not thought it necessary to suggest any Bombay gentleman to serve on the Select Committee, but proposed that the Hon. Mr. Setalvad should be appointed.

The motion was put to the Council and carried.

H. E.'S CLOSING SPEECH.

His Excellency in closing the session, said:—I should like to thank hon. members for the assistance they have given me in the conduct of this session. I think our business has been conducted in a throughly business-like manner. Speeches have been for the most part not too long and much to the point and members have I think, set themselves to try and help the Government. It is quite true that the sitting has been a long one, but we have had many important matters to discuss, matters which, I think, should be thoroughly well discussed. We have had our differences of opinion, and at least one very interesting vote. I hope that hon. members will realise that while the Government is always ready and anxious to meet them we can not always accept their views, although I hope you will always find us extremely reasonable. I have been struck by the quality of the debates as they have gone on day by day, and I trust that while I have the honour to preside over this Council the relations existing between hon. members and the Government will be as agreeable as they have been this session. (Hear, hear.).

The Council then adjourned sine die.

YELLOW FEVER DANGER TO CALCUTTA.

NEED FOR BETTER WATER SUPPLY.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, March 18.

The Government of Bengal has written to the Corporation of Calcutta regarding the adoption of measures to prevent the introduction of yellow fever into Calcutta on the opening of the Panama Canal.

The letter is as follows:—"I am directed to say that Major A. C. MacGilchrist, I.M.S., was deputed to investigate the prevalance of stegomyia mosquitoes in the port of Calcutta with a view to the adoption of measures to prevent the introduction of yellow fever ino this country on the opening of the Panama Canal. As a result of the investigation he lays the greatest stress upon the improvement of water supply and the abolition of cistens and other receptacles which are likely to form breeding places for mosquitoes. The erection by the Corporation of the new reservoir at Tallah has considerably improved the water supply of Calcutta, and it is satisfactory that further provision is being made to increase the pressure so as to ensure a more continuous supply than is available at present. I am, however, to request that in view of the conclusions arrived at in the recent investigations, you will be so good as to impress upon the Corporation the necessity of improving the water supply of the town still further by securring a high pressure service throughout the twenty-four hours. The question of preventing the breeding of mosquitos by the abolition of cisterns and recepticles for storing water, is being considered in connection with the amendment of the Calcutta Municipal Act."

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES COMMITTEE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CAWNPORE, Mar. 18.

The Weights and Measures Committee have been holding its sittings in Cawnpore for the last two days and have examined a number of witnesses, both European and Indian. The opinion among the Indian witnesses is sharply divided. The bulk of those engaged in trade do not desire any change.

U. P. FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CAWNPORE, Mar. 18.

A public meeting will be held here at the McWright Theatre Hall on Friday to form a local committee for the United Provinces Famine Relief Fund and to arrange for the collection of subscriptions. It is expected that the Hon. Sir D. C. Baillie who is on a visit to Cawnpore, will preside over the meeting.

DEATH OF GURKHA C. O.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Mar. 17.

The death is reported of Colonel J. B. Chatterton, commanding 6th Gurkhas at Abbottabad.

Sir John Benton, late Inspector-General of Irrigation in India, is paying a short visit to the Punjab.

HIGH COURT.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

RESULT OF RECKLESS TRADING

(*Before Mr. Justice Davar*).

RE GORDHANDAS PERAJ THACKER.

Mr. Kapadia appeared for the insolvent and in applying for the discharge of the insolvent said that his assets exceeded the liability by a thousand rupees. The outstandings had been put up for sale by the Official Assignee and he did not know how much that would realise.

The Court: (to be Insolvent). Did you attend the Official Assignee's office andd help to recover the outsandings?

The Insolvent: Yes, my Lord, but no suit had been filed by the Official Assignee.

Mr. Kapadia continuing, said the Official Assignee could not do so as he was not put in funds for filing the suit. A rule had been taken out against the insolvent for contempt of court for not lodging an account-book with the Official Assignee, but that rule was discharged by Mr. Justice MacLeod.

The Court: How did the insolvent suffer these large losses?

Mr. Kapadia: He bought jewellery on credit and sold it on credit and his purchasers did not pay.

The Court: What business had he to buy and sell on credit. He was not bound to carry on business if he had no money. This is reckless trading and discharge is suspended for nine months.

RE KARAMJEE KESHAVJEE SHAH.

Mr. J. D. Daver and Mr. B. J. Patell appeared for the insolvent.

Mr. Daver said in applying for a discharge of the insolvent that there was no opposition by any of the creditors. The insolvent had paid. Messrs. Volkart Brothers Rs. 2,00,000 and for the rest of the debt, they did not press. This insolvency was the result of the insolvency of Shamjee Ludha to whom the present insolvents were guaranteed brokers. There was a public examination of the insolvent and no creditors appeared. Discharge was granted.

ALLEGED CONTEMPT OF COURT.

D. F. PEREIRA, APPLICANT.

EDWARD MENZES AND MRS. H. LOBO, RESPONDENTS.

This was a rule for contempt of court obtained by P. F. Pereira a discharged insolvent, against, Mr. Edward Menzes, of Bhusawal and Mrs. H. Lobo on the ground that they had attached his salary after he had obtained his discharge.

The first respondent, Mr. Edward Menzes, said that so far as he was concerned there was some mistake as he had never attached the insolvent's salary.

The Court: Are you Edward Menzes of Bhusawal?

Witness—Yes, my Lord. But I have not attached his salary. I never had any dealings with Pereira.

The second respondent Mrs. H. Lobo on being questioned by the Court said she had never received any notice of Pereira's insolvency.

The Court: Have you any objection to the sub-judge sending the salaries to the Official Assignee.

Mr. Lobo: Yes, my Lord, because I had received no notice.

The Court: That does not matter. You are not entitled to get a decree after insolvency.

Mr. Pereira: What about my costs, my Lord I have incurred expenses to the extent of Rs. 40 for Court fees my salary was attached after I had obtained my discharge.

The Court: You may apply for your salary to the Official Assignee. No order as to costs.

The rules against both the respondents was discharged.

APPELLATE SIDE.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION OF A CANTONMENT OFFICIAL.

(*Before Justices Heaton and Shah.*)

GAFFOOR BAKSH ALI BAKSH AND RAOJI RAMJI *v.* KING-EMPEROR.

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. C. Fawcett, Sessions Judge of Poona, who confirmed the convictions and sentences passed on the accused by Major P. N. Leslie, Cantonment Magistrate ofthe First Class of Poona.

The accused were convicted on a trial held on the 25th August, 1913, by the Cantonment Magistrate of defamation an offence under section 500 of the Indian Penal Code and sentenced each to pay a fine of Rs. 200, in default of payment of fine each to undergo three months' simple imprisonment.

The facts of this case briefly are:—

That the two accused who are residents in the Kirki cantonment, went in May last to see Colonel Cadell, the President of the Kirki Cantonment Committee, at Purandhar, where he was staying on leave. They verbably complained to him of some grievances they had in regard to the Cantonment Administration, and among other things about the high-handedness of the complainant Mr. Merchant, who is the Assistant Superintendent of the Cantonment. Colonel Cadell told the accused he could not deal with the matters complained at Purandhar, and they must go to Major Stewart the Cantonment Magistrate. They then said that they could not see Major Stewart, because the Assistant Superintendent would not let them see the Cantonment Magistrate unless he had first been bribed. The first accused mentioned Rs. 30 as the bribe required in such a case. The accused were then prosecuted for making the above defamatory statement and fined by the Cantonment Magistrate.

The arguments of counsel were not over when the court rose for the day.

Mr. Baptista with Mr. Yidwans appeared for the accused.

Mr. H. C. Coyaji appeared for the complainant.

VOLUNTARILY CAUSING GRIEVOUS HURT.

SENTENCE REDUCED IN APPEAL.

(*Before Justice Heaton and Shah.*)

NANA LALU AND ANOTHER *v.* KING-EMPEROR.

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. P.T. Talyarkhan, Acting Sessions Judge of Broach, who convicted the accused of voluntarily causing grievous hurt and sentenced each of them to five years' rigorous imprisonment, under section 325 of the Indian Penal Code.

On the 23rd October last, about 5 p.m., one Tricum had been to the shop of one Nurmahamad to sell hides. Seeing him there the second accused went up to him and demanded payment of Rs. 4 which Tricum owed him. Tricum said he was not in a position to pay them but would do so after Diwali. The second accused however, insisted upon immediate payment. In the quarrel which ensued the second accused struck Tricum who presently fled to the house of his uncles Mawa and Shanker nex door. The quarrel then became more general. Shanker having taken the side of Tricum, the accused Vithal slapped him and his son Ratna struck him with a stick thereupon joined in the fray, with the result that he was set upon by Vithal and his nephew, the first accused, who came up at this stage and was belaboured with sticks. Mawa's mother then went up to the Police Station and gave information. After the arrival of the Police officer, Mawa was removed to the Hospital where he died next morning. The accused were then arrested and put before the Sessions Judge who convicted them.

Their Lordships after hearing the arguments of counsel reduced the sentence to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment.

Mr. Jhina with Mr. Nijsure appeared for the accused.

The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

THE CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR THURSDAY THE 19TH OF MARCH, 1914.

Before the Hon'ble The Chief Justice and The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Davar.

In the Division Court No. 52.

For Judgment.

1-14 17-13—D J Mantri Dowlatrao Jayaram Mantri v. Meghji Vallabhdas & ors Dalal Sham M & H Patell & Ez G H.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinsha D. Davar.

In the Division Court No. 40.

After the Appeal Court Work is over.

For Dismissal.

957-13—Matu J & M Chunilal Nanchand v. Jamnadas Lakmidas a firm G H Dalal.

Suits for hearing and final desposal.

Testamentary Suit.

17-12—Little & Co. Vallabhdas Rowji v. Khimji Keshawji Tyabji D & Co.

Long Cause.

300-13—Surajmal and Co, Hathibhai Cullianji v Versey Poonja and anr, Madhawji K and C, Part heard, Motichand and D, 29-1-14

For hearing on exceptions to Special Comr's further Report.

967-09—Ragh. N and Co, Mahomed Meherally and ors v Khatao Keshow, Edg. G. W. and Co.

Long Causes.

720-13—Ard H D and Co, Bai Bhagubai widow v Kashibai and ors, Matu J and M, J O d 13-2-14.

1114-13—Daph F and D, Yeshwant Anna Kunte and ors v Amarchand Madhavji, Bhimji and Co.

48-13—Dhanjishaw and B, R. D. Sethna v Bai Suvate alias Jamnabai and anr, Sunderdas and Co.

230-13—Khunderao L and M, Babulal Bhagwandas v. Alli Mahomed Gulam Husein, Manecklal and T.

O.S. 620-13—Unwalla P and P, Jijibhai Sorabji Dubash and anr v The Hon'ble The Advocate-General of Bombay and ors, Dastur and Co, Wadia G and Co, Pestonji R K and Co, Khambatta and Co.

877-13—Mans H M and Co, Aminabai and anr v Ebrahim Haji Cassum and ors, Mulla and M.

1049-13—Patell and Ez, Ismail Salemahomed v Fazal Ibrahim and anr, Ard. H. D. and Co.

997-13—Payne and Co, The Credit Bank of India Ltd v Alexander J. Ajabeg and anr, In person.

1029-13—Tyabjee D and Co, The Advocate Genl. of Bombay v Benkuverbai and ors, Madhavji K and C, For postponement, Mirza M and M.

3-13—Daph. F. and D, Dayabhai Panachand v Raichand Ghella and anr, Mehta and D.

446-13—Jam R & D Sitaram Madangopal a firm v. Motiram Tuljaram & ors. Madhowji K & C. Hiralal & Co.

424-13—Bhimji & Co. Amarchand Madhowji & Co. a firm v. The Trustees of the Port of Bombay Little & Co.

925-13—Jehangir M & S Khviram Lackminarayen a firm v. Motiram Tejpal a firm Motichand & D.

531-13—Purnanand & Co. Moreshwar Bhai v. Yeshwantrao Anandrao Matu J & M.

604-13—Madh K & Ch Bai Jinkore widow v. Dayabhai Premchand Edg G W & Co.

15-14—Tyabji D & Co Narayen Bhasker v. Bapu Hareshwar Hondrao & ors Mirza M & M.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.

In the Division Court No. 53.

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

42-14—M. B. Chothia The Frazer Ice Factory Co Ld v. Kumji Assur Virji and anr Payne and Co. Part heard.

104-14—Payne & Co Haji Goolam Mahomed Azain v. The Fraser Ice Factory Ld. ors M B Chothia.

Short Cause.

129-14—Captain and V, Ismail Haji Noor Mahomed Cassum v Dewji Cooverji and Co a firm, Mulla and Mulla, Part heard, 10-3-14.

Long Causes.

369-13—Pestonji R K and Co, Phiroze Cursetji Sethna v Dadabhoy Hormusji Billimoria, M B Chothia, Pest R K and Co, as part heard, 26-2-14.

637-13—Ardeshir H D and Co, Ebrahimbhoy Karimbhoy Nanjee v Noor Mahomed Vazier, Captain and Vaidya.

560-11—Payne and Co, Mathuradas Kalhanji and Co a firm v Amratlal Virchand and anr, Shamrao M and H.

772-13—Soonderdas & Co. Sobhagchand Naginchand v. Chandulal Ishwarlal Mehta Unwalla P & P.

767-13—Rustomji & Co Pestonji Sorabji Master v. Dinshaw Nusserwanji Daruwalla and anr.

757-13—Bhaishanker K & G Hirachand Sakharam v. Shavchand Dhamsey and ors Manchershaw & N.

630-13—Hirlal and Co Nanabhai Tullockchand & ors v. The Albert Press Co Ld & anr Little & Co Bhaishuuker K & G.

688-13—Soonderdas & Co Rose Kate Correa v. Thomas William De'Almeida Daphtary F and D.

99-13—Smetham B & Co Bablibai alias Saraswatibai v. Dwarkabai Widow & ors D J Mantri Khundarao L & M.

249-13—Bhaishanker K & G The Poona Bank Ltd. & anr v. Motilal Chunilal Malvi H M & R.

601-13—Rustomji & Co Mathuradas Gordhandas & ors v. Ranchordas Kallianji and ors Ardeshir H & D Co. Little & Co. Man. H M & Co. Soondardas & Co. Rustomji and Co.

546-10—Payne & Co The Advocate Genl. of Bombay v. Gangabai Widow and ors Wadia G & Co.

1145-12—Mulla & M Pandooji Rowji v. Giacomo Bettoni and anr Bicknell M R & Co.

703-13—Crawford B and Co Turner Hoar & Co a firm v. Bhimji Mulji Raval & anr Daphtary F and D.

341-13—Shreff D and D Bai Gajrabai Widow v. Shamrao Shivshanker Talpade Little & Co.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod.

In the Division Court No. 43.

For Decree Absolute (in Chambers.)

893-11—Maneklal & Ty Desai Narotam v. Umer Saleh Mahomed Cheria Pest. R K & Co.

Summary Suit for disposal (in Chambers).

218-14—Ardeshir H D Co Framroze Hormusji Boyca v. Messrs R. Chimanlal & Co a firm.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

792-04—Wadia G and Co, Nandlal Thakersey das and anr v Shewshamal Gangaram and ors, Edgelow G W and Co, Part heard, 14-3-14.

496-13—Payne and Co, Haji Abdulla Haji Mahomed v Haji Siddick Haji Mahomed and ors, Pest R K and Co, Craw B and Co, Part heard, 3-3-14.

Matrimonial Suit.

308-13—Smetham B & Co Joseph William Henry Gillar v. Mary Gillard alias Aziz.

Long Causes.

931-10—Bicknell & M R Co. Nawab Kamal Yar Jung Badadur v. Messrs Price Wills & Reeves, Little & Co.

1028-12—Motichand & D Kuberdas Narseydas a firm v. Chunilal Chotala & Co a firm Surajmal & Co.

376-12—Raghavaya N & Co Nanubai v. Bhimabai widow and ors. Judah & S For postponement, Motichand & D Mulji & Th.

638-11—Surajmal & Co Ambalal Virchand v. Virchand Jaichand and anr. Khanderao L & M Jehanjir G & B.

299-13—Jehanjir M & S Cawasji Nusserwanji Doctor v. Piroshaw Framji Dalal.

1006-12—Nadirshaw & D Byramji Cursetji Daruwalla v. Dadabhai Ardeshir Pochkana, Jehanjir & S Walla.

239-13—Jehangir M & S Valee Mahomed Hassan v. Abbaje Aboo Panadee Judah & S.

1349-12—Madhowji K & C The Advocate Genl of Bombay v. Ramdas Mulji, Nanu H & Co.

65-13—Jehanjir M & S Mahomed Hooseinbin Mahomed Jaffer v. Miss Mooni & ors. Sunderdas & Co. Vacha & Co.

66-13—Jehangir M & S Mahomed Hooseinbin Mahomed Jaffer v. Miss Goolnar Vacha & Co.

1117-10—Wadia G & Co The Tricumdas Mills Co Ltd v. Mulraj Khatao & ors. Pane & Co Edgelow G W & Co Bick M R & Co Daphtary F & D.

910-13—Madhowji K & C Dhanavahu Widow v. Vallabhadas Lakhmidas & ors, Jamsetji R & D For postponement.

470-11—Bhaishanker K & G Ramvalabh Harmukhrai v. Gopiram Harmukhrai and anr, Sunderdas & Co Crawford B & Co.

849-13—Surajmal & Co Javerchand Dalechand v. Dolatram Kundanmul a firm, Daphtary F & D.

1292-12—Bicknell M R & Co Ahmedally Shaik Kadarbhoy & ors v. Esmailji Mulla Valibhoy and anr, Payne & Co Motichand & D.

1022-11—Judah & S Lingoo Pochetty Lingul v. Narayen Yellapa & ors. Tyabjee D& Co Jehanjir M & S Dubash & Co Malvi H M & R Bicknell M R & Co Amin & D.

1196-13—Captain & V Bai Sakinabai Widow & anr v. Moledina Nanji & anr, Raghavaya N & Co.

250-12—Bicknell M R & Co Gopinath Premsukhdas & ors v. Shrikisson Luchmondas & anr, Patell & Ez.

235-07—Patell and Ez, Jai Kissondas Rambillas Motilal and ors v Keshawshaw & anr, Surajmal and Co.

DELHI CONSPIRACY CASE.

THE ABSCONDING ACCUSED.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, March 18.

The Bengal police are still active in endeavouring to arrest Rash Behari Bose, the absconding accused in the Delhi Conspiracy Case. Rash Behari was a clerk in the Forest Department at Dehra Dun and a warrant was issued for his arrest on charges of conspiracy and murder. On the 8th instant his country house at Chandernagore was searched, but he was not found there. The police got information that Rash Behari had left Chandernagore for some up-country station and the Government offered a reward of Rs. 2,000 for his apprehension. Lately the police got information that the absconder was still hiding at his native village and following that information, the police on Monday went to French Chandernagor and searched the houses of Rash Behari and of four of his relatives and neighbours. The searches proved unsuccessful.

MORE HOUSE SEARCHES.

LAHORE, Mar. 18.

Some houses were searched by the police in the villages of Khurang and Ratakhera in Ferozepur district, but no arrests have been made.

The police serched the residence of Upendranath Rakshit, in Sikdar Bagan Street, Calcutta, on Monday on a warrant issued in connection with the Lahore Conspiracy Case No arrest was made.

The Government of India has sanctioned 1 lakh of rupees for the improvement of the Thamaing Rifle Ranges. Barracks for British and Indian troops are to be erected and possibly another butt.

ABUSE OF RELIGIOUS TRUSTS.

ALTERATIONS OF EXISTING LAW REQUIRED

DELHI CONFERENCE'S DELIBERATIONS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, March 17.

A Press *communique* states:—

The Conference to examine the policy underlying the Religious Endowments Act of 1863 (Act 20 of 1863) met on the 16th instant at Delhi under the presidency of the Hon. Sir Reginald Craddock. Seventeen non-official gentlemen—of whom 8 were Hindus, 7 Mahomedans, 1 of the Sikh community and 1 from Burma—and 8 official members were good enough to accept the invitation of the Government of India. The only province from which it was not thought necessary to ask a representative to attend was Assam.

Afer the delegates had been welcomed by the Chairman who explained the object of the proceedings the subject was discussed under six main heads starting with the general issue whether the time had now come to reconsider the attitude of opposition which had generally, hitherto, been adopted by the Government of India towards any proposal to amend the Act of 1863, regarding which the majority of those present were of opinion that alterations of the existing law were required, not with the intention of restoring the direct executive control of Government over the management of these endowments but in order to ensure that the administration of their funds was safeguarded from abuse.

On the second question whether the legislation on the point should continue to be uniform for India as a whole, opinion was about equally divided. Certain members, in recognition of the fact that public opinion and indeed the practical need of change varied in different provinces, would allow each provincial legislature to deal with the subject as it thought fit. Others were disposed to hold that the main lines within which greater control should be exercised should be laid down in an Imperial Act which might be extended to any province at option, supplemented possibly by rules of local application only.

SECULAR AND RELIGIOUS TRUSTS.

Regarding the third issue which raised the desirability of treating differently trusts of a secular and religious character respectively and the possibility in many instances of classifying the purposes of a trust unfler either head the majority favoured the view that differentiation would frequently be impracticable and that the treatment of all should be uniform.

A full discussion took place regarding the suggestion which has often been put forward that the publication of audited accounts should be required of all trustees in order to afford to the public information as to the extent and method of management of these endowments. While there was a general feeling in favour of such a step the view found expression that audit was attended at present with difficulties which might render it inexpedient and opinions as to matters of detail, such as the imposition of this liability on all trusts or only on those above a specified value, the authority to appoint the auditors, whether this should be judicial or executive, the qualifications of auditors and the duties to be imposed upon them (i.e., whenever these should extend to administrative audit or be confined to the verification of such accounts as might be produced), varied considerably.

As regards the term of office of the members of the Committees appointed under the Act of 1863, the general view was in favour of a five years' term; while as regards the facilities now afforded to the public interested, to move the courts to take action in cases of mismanagement some desire was expressed that these should be increased, possibly, by special concessions in the matter of court fees and costs.

The proceedings closed with an expression of thanks by the Hon. Member in the Home Department to the members for thiir valuable and interesting advice and for the business-like way in which the proceedings had been conducted. He promised the careful consideration of the Government of India to the different suggestion which had been advanced and as soon as possible the Secretary of State will now be addressed on the whole subject.

CALCUTTA POLICE MURDER TRIAL.

NAMES OF JURORS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 18.

The following are the names and designations of the nine special jurors who have been empanelled at the High Court Sessions to try Nirmal Kanto Roy, the accused in the inspector murder case.

1. Mr. F. E. H. Power, of Messrs. Blackwood and Co., 2 Mr. A. D. Garth, of Messrs. Cartwright and Co., 3 Mr. J. Zorab, Executive Engineer, P. W. D., 4 Balu Khitidranath Tagore, of 6 Awarkanath Tagore's Lane Secretary to the Howrah Municipality; 5 Babu Atal Kumar Sen, of, 10 Rajenaranath Sen's Lane, landholder, merchant and Honorary Magistrate, Sealdah and Lalbazar Police Court; 6 Mr. Prabhu Doyal Shastri, Professor of Philosophy, Presidency College, 7 Babu Gowe Charan Laha, of Sukea Street, landholder and merchant; 8 Babu Kaliprasanna Chatterji, vice-Principal and Professor of Mathematics, City College; 9 Babu Kiran Kumar Bose, Professor, Ripon College.

LATER.

At the High Court sessions to-day before Mr. Justice Stephen and a special jury the retrial of Nirmal Kanta Roy, the accused in the police murder case, was resumed.

Constable Radhasham Singh examined by Mr. Sinha, described how Inspector Nripendra Nath Ghose was shot dead at the Sova Bazar crossing by the accused and another man after which the accused ran south followed by a crowd. At Sonar Dauranga Temple Lane the accused fired at a boy Ananta who caught his chudder, after which the accused was caught at the Mujid Bani Street.

Cross-examined by Mr. Norton witness said he did not remember what he had said at the first trial. Witness said the inspector first got down and then two Bengalis got down and now he said they were all on the road when he saw them. Witness did not give any answer to a question put by Mr. Norton whether his first statement was true or not, when his Lordship interfered and pointed out the change in the two statements, there was another alteration. In his statement in the previous trial he said he saw the accused firing at the inspector and it hit the inspector, and now he said he did not see the bullet hit the inspector. The judge again pointed out the variation and witness said he did not remember what he had said before. What he was saying now was true.

CALCUTTA HIGH COURT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 18.

Mr. Justice Carnduff, of the Calcutta High Court, has gone on six months' deputation to Delhi. His place has been filled by Mr. Hugh Walmsley, Sessions Judge of 24-Parganas, who took his seat in the High Court to-day with Mr. Justice Woodroffe.

AGRA RIOT CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, March 18.

In connection with the Agra Riot Cases at the Allahabad High Court, Sir George Knox has refused the application on behalf of Chaubay Ghauzain Das and Keshen Lal, the two accused, who are now being tried under sections 149 and 323, I. P. C., for the transfer of the case from the file of Mr. Moore to that of some other magistrate.

MORE DACOITIES IN BENGAL.

TWO MERCHANTS MURDERED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March 18.

Reports are to hand of ten dacoities in Bengal during the past few days and the most serious case was a river dacoity attended with murder at Bachergunge where two Bengali rice merchants were surprised while cooking food on their boat by half a dozen local Mahomedans. Before an alarm could be raised both the men were murdered and the dacoits decamped with property valued at Rs. 1,000.

In the same district fifteen Mahomedans raided the house of a wealthy co-religionist, named Abdul Latif, and carried off cash and jewellery valued at Rs. 2,000.

BENARES CASTE CASE.

PLAINTIFF'S SUIT DISMISSED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, March 18.

The Allahabad High Court has decided the appeal in the Benares Caste Case, in which Babu Govinda Das claimed Rs. 11,000 damages from Babu Beshamber Das on account of defamation in connection with the sea-voyage question, the plaintiff being excommunicated by his caste people by the defendant's action.

Justices Tudball and Rafique held that the panchayat did not act contrary to natural justice and therefore the plaintiff's temporary exclusion from social dealings was either permanent exclusion or illegal and that the defendent in publishing the order in execution of his duty as "Choudhury" of the panchayat had not rendered himself liable.

The issue on the question of sea-voyage did not arise in the case and the present case was misconceived. The Court sympathised with the plaintiff in his attempt to broaden the views of his fellow-castemen and to improve the caste system and dismissed the suit with costs in both Courts.

KIDNAPPING OF A STATIONMASTER.

A GANG OF UTMAN KHELS ARRESTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, March 18.

News from Peshawar says that the gang of tribesmen who carried of the stationmaster from Shakhot on the Nowshera-Dargai Railway, have been captured with their prisoner near Totai, eight miles west of Dargai. They are said to be Utman Khels and not Bunerwals.

JAM SAHEB'S DEPARTURE FROM RANGOON.

DELIGHTED WITH HIS VISIT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Mar. 17.

The Jam Saheb of Jamnagar and staff left to-day by the steamer Angora for Calcutta. His Highness was literally covered with flowers and was presented with several bouquets on the jetty.

His Highness thanked Mr. Jamal for his hospitality and expressed himself delighted with his reception in Rangoon.

POSTINGS OF ACCOUNTANTS-GENERAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, March 18.

Some changes have been made in the postings of Accountants-General for summer. Mr. Graham will remain at Allahabad as his acquaintance with the provincial finance will be valuable in connection with famine disbursements. Mr. Pritchard will proceed to Rangoon, his place at Ranchi being taken by Mr. Majumdar, Comptroller of Indian Treasuries.

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BOMBAY.

A HELPING HAND.

AID FOR RELEASED PRISONERS INBOMBAY.

SOCIETY FORMED.

At a large and influential meeting held under the Presidency of His Excellency the Governor last evening, it was decided to form a released Prisoners' Aid Society for the Bombay Presidency, and a very large Committee was appointed to give effect to that resolution.

The response to the invitation of His Excellency Lord Willingdon to the citizens of Bombay to attend a public meeting with the object of forming a Prisoners' Aid Society for the Bombay Presidency was very gratifying. The meeting was held yesterday evening in the University Hall, and was very largely attended by European and Indian gentlemen. His Excellency presided, and was supported by Sir Basil Scott the Hon. Mr. Claud Hill and the Hon. Mr. Pattani. Amongst the audience were the most influential members of every community in Bombay.

His Excellency opened the proceedings with an eloquent speech in which he traced the history of the movement from its inanguration by Lord Sydenham in 1911 until the present time, and detailed the work such a society would have to do. The motion to form the Society was moved by Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, and a very large and a strong committee was appointed on the motion of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S SPEECH.

His Excellency, in opening the proceedings, said:—

I have asked you gentlemen to meet me to-day to give practical form to the movement which was inaugurated by Lord Sydenham in 1911 when his attention was attracted to the fact that there was no organisation in the Bombay Presidency for the care of prisoners when released from jail. The question was referred to a Committee of the Legislative Council, which was formed in March, 1913. The Report of this Committee was received in May 1913 and the project has been under consideration ever since.

The Committee recognising that all effective aid to released prisoners must come from the public and through the private citizen recommended the formation of a Central Released Prisoners' Aid Society for the Bombay Presidency, and made a number of recommendations with a view to placing such a Society on a practical footing.

The object of this meeting is to give practical effect to the Report of the Committee, and to inaugurate a society which will undertake to carry out its recommendations. Towards this end the society will find the report of the Committee of considerable assistance.

A large sphere of usefulness lies before the society when formed. It is to be hoped that its efforts will result in a diminution of a number of people who live by crime. It will also have to afford adequate assistance to convicts on their release from prison. Men, and women also, who have been in prison for a number of years especially need assistance on their release, for they lose touch with the life outside and are likely to take the line of least resistance and drift back into crime unless on their release they are helped to find work and stimulated to keep it. At present our convict prisons have no local societies for the assistance of their prisoners on discharge, and it will be one of the objects of the society now to be formed to set up machinery to meet that want. Such societies have been formed in Western countries already and also in some of the provinces in India. Speaking of the work of the English Society the Governor of the Portland Prison reported in 1913 that the Association was a decided success and a move in the right direction. The prisoner on discharge had every opportunity of turning over a new leaf, and found himself set on the right path and that it was his own fault if he sunk back again to a life of crime. Since its inception the English Association found work for no fewer than 408 out of 878 discharged convicts, and the latest report shows that 356 of these were known to be satisfactory.

LOCAL ORGANISATIONS.

In this Presidency a small beginning has already been made in the desired direction by a number of charitable organisations whose help will no doubt be invoked by readily giving to the society when it is formed, and started on a practical basis. I should particularly like to refer to the Salvation Army which has already started a home for European vagrants in Bombay, and has in contemplation an institution dealing with criminals and work akin to the aims of the new society has already been undertaken by the Social Service League and the Seva Sedan.

The field of operation for the society is a large one and it will not confine its activities to Bombay alone. It will have to set up subsidiary organisations at all the centres where large jails are in existence, such as Ahmedabad, Poona, Belgaum, Dharwar and Hyderabad (Sind). A large amount of organisation will be required and the enlistment of willing workers, who will devote time and energy to carrying out the objects of the society, will be a matter of prime importance.

As is well known prison methods have recently undergone much improvement and further steps towards this end are in contemplation. We have already established a prison on the Borstal system for juvenile criminals at Dharwar. The reform of prison methods alone however cannot be altogether effective, the work requires the aid of charitable organisation which will enable the released prisoner again to get into touch with social life and to enable him by honest work to regain his lost position in society.

RELIANCE ON PRIVATE CHARITY.

Before practical work can be started it will be necessary for the society to raise a considerable sum of money, and its objects are such as to appeal to all charitably inclined persons of all classes in the Presidency, and it may be hoped that the support which it will receive from the public will be both generous and continual. The Committee which it is proposed to form will probably seek the assistance of of both Government and Municipalities and other large employers of labour. Government is deeply concerned with the welfare of the criminal classes, and I may safely say that when the society has put its organisation on a practical basis and gives evidence of its utility to effect practical results, an appeal to Government will not be disregarded. But the society must rely very largely on private charity in general, and I much hoped that the appeal which it will issue will meet with generous response, for the object we have in view of the holding out a helping hand to a fellow creature who is ready and willing after paying the penalty for wrong doing to start a new life must surely appeal in the strongest way to the generous feeling of every one of us.

In conclusion I should like to express as Governor of this Presidency my sincere thanks to those gentlemen who formed the Provisional Committee and have by their work and labour produced the report which is responsible for this important meeting to-day.

To them one and all I express my sincere thanks for helping forward the solution of a most important social problem.

SIR JAMSETJI JEEJEEBHOY.

OBJECTS OF THE SOCIETY.

Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy then moved the first resolution:—"That it is desirable to form a Bombay Released Prisoners' Society." He said that this subject had been more than once discussed in the Legislative Council, and it was with a desire to bring it prominently before a larger number of influential citizens that, in moving the adoption of the Select Committee's report he requested His Excellency, in July last, to convene a meeting in Bombay, and he was deeply grateful to them for their kind response to his appeal. As regarded the necessity of forming such a Society in this Presidency he felt sure every one who had given any thought to the subject would feel convinced. That was not the place to reiterate the various facts and figures relating to it, and he thought it would be more suitable if he were to explain the objects of the Society.

JUVENILE OFFENDERS.

The work of the Society would be twofold—1st to approach the juvenile offender and save him from becoming an habitual criminal; and secondly, to reform the habitual and turn him into a useful citizen. To take the first object—the case of the young lad just released from prison. The chances were that before long, under present circumstances, he would return to prison. A youth just out of jail had very little or no chance of securing employment, at any rate for same length of time. If, at that critical period, when even his relatives and friends had probably deserted him, there was no helping hand held out to him, what more natural than that he should fall into the hands of notorious criminals always on the look out for new recruits, who would temporarily shelter him, but at the same time drag him deeper in the mire. Again the youth, after having been driven from pillar to post in search of employment, might at last come to prefer to be in prison rather than out of it. The Government could not do much for him at this stage as their interference was likely to defeat its own object. Such a Society, as they were about to form would make it its duty to keep the youth, find him work and care for him until at last he returned to the path of rectitude. That was one of their objects, and they would agree with him that their activities could not be better employed than in uplifting the fallen.

HABITUAL CRIMINAL.

The second object was to reform the habitual criminal, who formed ten per cent. of the jail population. This class was a constant source of danger to the community, and was it not better, and also more economical in the long run, that an attempt should be made to bring back at least some of them to the path of virtue and induce them to turn over a new leaf? In some cases it was true their moral sense had been blunted by a long career of crime, but even then every endeavour should be made to wipe out the past, to bring before them the promise of a better life in future, and make it possible for them to enjoy the fruits of honest labour. In a large number of cases an appeal to the better instincts of a man, properly made and backed up by practical sympathy and help, would not be altogether in vain. In order to proceed to work on those lines, a strong and well organised released prisoners' Society was necessary.

It was highly desirable that they should have the active sympathy and co-operation of the Government, and without it their work would be only of limited utility. They were very fortunate in having secured that sympathy and support, one evidence of which was the presence in the chair that evening of His Excellency the Governor (applause).

THE HON. MR. CHINOY.

The Hon. Mr. F. M. Chinoy, in seconding the resolution said his friend the Hon. Sir Jamsetjee had given them a very lucid exposition of the aims and objects of the Society. He had explained to them the necessity for an organized effort to extend a helping hand to the depressed and fallen, and he had briefly indicated what could be done to reform those people, and to convert some of them at least into useful and law-abiding citizens. He would not needlessly detain them by going over the same ground again. He would, however, like to add that it was particularly gratifying to him that during his year of office as Sheriff of Bombay this movement had been set on foot. Each year when the Sessions came round the Sheriff could not help feeling that the criminal population was larger than it should be, and any attempt to reduce the number ought to have his whole-hearted support. He therefore particularly welcomed the proposal and felt grateful for the opportunity given to him to support the motion. Similar societies had proved successful in other parts of the world, and although the work was not quite a simple one he saw no reason why they should not be successful here in achieving the same object. In a case like that it was not only money that was wanted but personal service as well. He had no doubt that both would be forthcoming and that the publi spirited citizens of this great city would do their utmost to make it a success.

Dr. Mody supported, and the resolution was carried.

SIR PHEROZESHAH MEHTA.

THE COMMITTEE.

The Hon. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta then moved:—

"That a Committee consisting of the following gentlemen be formed with power to add to their number and to appoint sub-committees for the purpose of taking all measures necessary to organize such a Society, and to collect subscriptions in aid thereof; also to apply to the Government of Bombay, the MunicipalCorporation and all other bodies and employers of labour for their assistance and co-operation."

He said the task entrusted to him was formal but still more important than any other, for they must find the means to carry out the subject they had at heart. At the head of the list of names of the Committee stood all the hon. members of Council, then came no less an important body, namely the Judges, including the Chief Justice, Sir Basil Scott. Then came the Presidency Magistrates, all the large employers of labour—railways, mills, and the Bombay Corporation, with its Executive Officer, the Municipal Commissioner. The list also included a large number of gentlemen, including most of the members of the Legislative Council. They relied upon the co-operation of every citizen of Bombay in order to carry on this work, and unless they received it, the movement would not take the hold it should do. It would not be enough for the gentlemen named in the list to enrol themselves as members. They would have a far more important task—that of putting their hands in their pockets. They had to find the sinews of war without which no Committee could work effectively. He felt that the eloquent and feeling appeal made by His Excellency would prove to have been not made in vain, and that it would be followed by a hearty and generous response.

Mr. Manmohandas Ramji seconded, and said this was an object worthy of the support of every citizen.

Mr. Wacha observed that as the majority of criminals were drunkards, might he suggest that the Government would from the beginning help by giving the Excise revenue to this purpose. (Laughter.)

The motion was carried.

THANKS TO HIS EXCELLENCY.

Sir Basil Scott moved a vote of thanks to His Excellency for presiding, and introducing the subject of this very desirable Society. He regarded it as the best augury for the future of the Society that His Excellency should have come forward to preside. It seemed to him an indication that the Government was thoroughly in accord with the objects of the Society.

Sir Shapurjee Broacha seconded, and the resolution was carried with acclamation.

H. E.'S REPLY.

His Excellency, in reply, said he needed no thanks for presiding at that meeting It was his duty, and a very pleasurable duty to be present on all such occasions and to help forward anything that was for the social benefit of any class of the population of Bombay. With regard to the Committee appointed it seemed to him to be of rather a formidable size. He had had five strenuous days presiding over the Legislative Council, but that would be a complete joke to the task of the gentleman who had the fortune, or misfortune, to provide over the enormous body that was going to be the Committee of the Society. He should suggest that as soon as possible the Committee form themselves into various executive committees in various parts of the Presidency to deal with the work in those parts. As to the suggestion of Mr. Wacha, he could assure him that the Government would be only too ready at all times to consider any representations the Society made. It was a very real satisfaction to him to find such a ready response from the leading citizens of Bombay to the appeal he made to them a few days ago. It was a great encouragement to him to go forward in his responsible duties and he sincerely trusted it might be a condition of things always existing between himself and all classes of citizens of Bombay so long as he had the honour of being Governor of this important Presidency (applause).

FORESTS AND RAINFALL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Mar. 18.

Mr. Oliver, the head of the Sind Forests, in reply to a question as to whether forests affect rainfall states: "Observations made over a number of years at a number of observation stations show that (a) forests do not affect the absolute humidity of the air to any appreciable extent; (b) the relative humidity of air in the forests is greater than that of air in open country especially in summer,—this is because the temperature of forest air is lower than that of open air. A dry wind blowing through a forest will usually become moister and some slight precipitation may be caused. There is more dew near forests than at a distance from them; (c) forests in hilly country do increase the rainfall but at sea-level and for three or four hundred feet above it the effect is almost nil."

"The Herald" of Dacca states that one of the recommendations of the District Administration Committee, which has been visiting the East Bengal districts, is understood to be the formation of circle boards in place of the local boards. Two or three thanas will be grouped into a circle; and one or two representatives for each thana according to its size will form the circle board. A sub-deputy collector will be deputed to each of these circle boards who will, act as the president and where a qualified local man is available as the secretary. The most important feature of these boards will be that they shall have the power of local taxation subject to the sanction of the Government. Each of these circle boards will send representatives to the district board, but there will be no variation in the total number of representatives at present coming from the local boards. The new arrangement will be put into practice at an early date in the Dacca district.

NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

LADIES' MEETING AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

RECORD OF GOOD WORK.

The annual meeting of the Bombay Ladies' Branch of the National Indian Association was held on Wednesday afternoon at Government House, Malabar Point, Her Excellency Lady Willingdon presiding.

Mrs. Stanley Reed presented the annual report, which among other things contained the following:—

In January it was resolved that for the future the "Work Guild" be called "The work Guild of the Bombay Ladies' branch of the National Indian Association", as the change of name after each president was found to be confusing.

As no Mahomedan candidates competed for our scholarships this year, Mr. Prior suggested that of the unallotted scholarships, one be allotted to a pupil of the Alexandra Institution and the other to a Hindu pupil of the Students' Literary and Scientific Society. The committee taking into consideration the backward condition of Mahomedan Female education did not act upon this suggestion but requested that the standard for Urdu candidates be lowered from fourth to third and that it be insisted upon that the scholarship winners prosecute their studies for the fourth standard. It was resolved that the secretary and treasurer of the Work Guild should themselves in future deal with absolutely destitute cases, which sometimes come to their notice. In February, Mrs. Emmanuel, wife of the Collector of Alibag, requested the help of our Association for the Indian Women's Aid Society. Though the disbursement of our fund is usually confined to Bombay, a donation of Rs. 100 was granted to her in consideration of the great good the Society is doing.

In April Lady Sydenham resigned the presidentship of the Association on the retirement of Lord Sydenham as Governor of Bombay. A letter was addressed to Her Excellency Lady Willingdon, requesting her to do us the honour of becoming our President. Her Excellency graciously consented to accept the office.

The report then gave in detail the various grants made to deserving students and the progress they had made and it then went on to say: Miss Beck the honorary secretary of the Association's Central branch in London, wrote to us that since the Gentlemen's branch at Bombay is defunct, our branch should arrange with the Government educational inspectors here for "The Mary Carpentar's scholarship". She would send the money for the same to us. We have accordingly done so. At the end of last year, the members numbered 224, members resigned, 6; died, 5; members elected, 17, rejoined, 4; so the members now are, life-members 30; annual members, 266; total 306. It is very satisfactory to state that we have a balance of Rs. 8,302, Miss Manning's memorial fund, Rs. 3,339. We open our account of the year 1914 with a full balance of Rs. 11,642.

Mrs. Bowen then presented the report of the "Lady Willingdon Work Guild". It stated that in the year under report the expenses amounted to Rs. 1,260 and the receipts to Rs. 2,087 and the balance at the Bank was Rs. 2,997. The number of articles made and presented to different institutions by the Guild amounted to 1,329. A sum of Rs. 55 was given to the Parsee Convalescent Home at Bandora. The Committee's special thanks, the report said, were due to Mrs. R.J. Tata for giving Rs. 200 to be applied as most needed. With this sum blankets were bought and supplied to various charitable institutions.

It was then announced that the retiring executive committee was re-elected.

On the motion of Lady Tata, seconded by Mrs. Aston, the reports of the Association and the Work Guild together with the audited accounts were adopted and confirmed.

On the motion of Mrs. Orr, a vote of thanks was tendered to Messrs. Batliboi and Botliboi for auditing the accounts and on the motion of Mrs. Sale a vote of thanks was tendered to the members of the executive committee for their excellent management of its affairs during the past year.

It was then resolved on the motion of Lady Petit seconded by Miss Mangaldass to continue the various grants to certain pupils and a donation of Rs. 250 to the Ladies' Work Guild and Rs. 25 to the Teachers' Association.

Her Excellency then presented a cup to Miss D'Souza, the winner of Miss Violet Clarke essay prize.

SPIRIT OF ADVANCEMENT.

Lady Jehangir then proposed a vote of thanks to Her Excellency. In doing so, she said:

I can recollect well nigh 25 years ago, at Government House at a similar meeting of our Association, which I believe was the very first of its kind when I must confess, I proposed the vote of thanks with a considerable sense of diffidence and nervousness feeling more like a school girl with Miss Cursetjee as my school mistress. Then my Hindu and Mahomedan sisters were too shy to attend even a Purdah Meeting. Now this is a remarkable change, and I look forward to the time, when we shall not be forced to have our meetings in Purdah at all, when with the advancement of female education under our benevolent British Rule we shall see Indian women taking more and more active interest in all kinds of social and other works.

The aim and object of this Association is of no small importance—it is to bring together women of all the varied communities in this country, both Indian and European, hitherto divided in various ways and to promote goodwill and harmonious relations among them with the aid of education and social intercourse. This work has to be carried on with great tact and delicacy otherwise it is just as likely to create disunion and differences, but gentleness and kindly feeling can do wonders when other means may fail.

This Association has been presided over by Your Excellency's five predecessors, and it is no exaggeration to say that not only the members of this Association, but all women of Bombay hope and pray that with Your Excellency's liberal views you will encourage the spirit of advancement which is beginning to be seen in our women. Institutions like this and others, perhaps more important in some sense, are based on a policy of sympathy and equality, which we have every reason to hope Your Excellency will courageously strive to carry out in a larger arena with wise foresight.

In conclusion I thank Your Excellency on behalf of myself and the members of this Association for having kindly presided and having allowed us to hold our general meeting in your beautiful mansion (applause).

Mr. Shirin M. Cursetji seconded the proposal which was carried with acclamation.

Her Excellency, in reply, thanked Lady Jehangir for the very kind words in which she had moved the vote of thanks. She said that those words were undeserved but she hoped to be more and more useful to the Association.

The meeting was then dissolved.

AMERICAN MISSION HIGH SCHOOL.

ANNUAL PRIZE-GIVING.

The annual prize distribution of the American Mission High School, took place on Wednesday in the Hall of the School, Byculla, Bombay. The Rev. Dr. Scott, of the Wilson College presided, and there were a large number of ladies and gentlemen present.

The proceedings opened with prayers, after which the pupils went through an interesting programme of songs, dialogues, recitation etc.

The Rev. W. Hazen, Principal of the School then read the report, from which the following are extracts:—This School includes pupils of all grades from kindergarten up to Matriculation. The number of pupils at present enrolled is 93 in the Anglo-Vernacular, and 104 in the Primary Department, a total of 127 boys and 70 girls. The majority of the pupils are boarders, the boys and girls being housed in separate quarters, but the number of day pupils in both departments has increased this year. In the boarding establishments for boys and girls it is gratifying to note a gradual increase of paying pupils, and an increase in the rates of fees paid.

EXAMINATION RESULTS.

In the annual public examinations, our pupils have had fair success. Two of our four candidates for Matriculation passed, and one girl formerly a pupil, Ruth Sarode, who appeared this year from another school, received from the University the Byramji Jijibhoy Prize, and from the Indian Christian Association the Baba Padmanji Prize. In physical sports, we are still hampered by the lack of a sufficient playground, but our boys have played football, hockey and cricket, engaging in several matches with other schools. A tennis club for teachers and older pupils has been lately organized. Long walks to various points of interest in Bombay are taken by both boys and girls.

AIM OF THE SCHOOL.

In conclusion it is the aim of this School to give to both boys and girls a sound practical training, combining the best possible mental instruction with physical and moral discipline in such a way as to prepare them to enter the Indian community as useful citizens. We can point with pride to a large and growing number of young men from this school who are earning in various ways an honest living in this city, and to young women who as workers, teachers wives and mothers are likewise trying earnestly to live useful lives.

Miss Dennison then gave away the prize and diplomas.

CHAIRMAN'S REMARKS.

The Chairman, addressing the assembly, said it was a very gratifying report that had been read by the Principal. He regretted the absence of the Hon. Mr. Claude Hill, who could not preside there that afternoon on account of his other engagements. Mr. Hill carried the portfolio of education and he would have spoken about the work done here, with authority. Only the other day he had spoken about the ethics of fairplay and had said that through games there was much to be learnt—discipline, and lessons of chivalry and honour. He would have given an attentive ear to their complaint about the insufficiency of recreation ground. Referring to the report, the Chairman said that what had struck him most in the report was the variety of the work done in the School.

Hearty votes of thanks were accorded to the Rev. Dr. Scott for presiding and to Miss Dennison for giving away the prizes.

OFFICIAL POSTINGS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, Mar. 18.

Mr. H. L. Lawrence, I.C.S., formerly Collector of Karachi, returns from leave on 10th April, and is posted as Commissioner, Central Division, Bombay Presidency, vice the Hon. Mr. Shepherd, the latter relieving Sir Richard Lamb, the Revenue Member.

ACQUIFFAL POLICE OFFICER'S.

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, Mar. 18.

Sub-Inspector Dharam, Karachi City Police, committed to the Sessions on a charge of bribery, was to-day, acquitted by Mr. Hayward, I. C. S., Judicial Commissioner.

The assessors were of opinion that the accused was not guilty and the judge concurred. Mr. P. V. McMerny defended.

PNEUMONIC PLAGUE IN BANGALORE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, Mar. 18.

A few cases of ordinary pneumonia admitted into the Lady Curzon Hospital, during the past few days, have developed into pneumonic plague and the patients have been removed to an isolation hospital but so far no fatal results have occurred. One case is that of Miss Jessie Rickie, who was yesterday removed in a very serious state from the Lady Curzon Hospital, but is slightly better this morning.

ALL-INDIA NEWS IN BRIEF.

Sir Harcourt Butler, Educational Member, will leave Delhi on the 25th instant, visit Rawalpindi, Calcutta and Bombay, and arrive at Simla on the 11th April.

The Naval Commander-in-Chief of the East Indies will arrive at Karachi in his Flagship H. M. S. Swiftsure on or about the 6th April and will remain for 10 days.

During the last year in the Province of Assam an expansion of the settled area and revenue occurred in all the districts except Kamrup and was most marked in Lakhmipur where it was due mainly to the recent resettlement.

At the last session of the Behar Legislative Council the Hon. Mr. Gait said that Professor Jadunath Sarkar would not be reduced to the status of Assistant Professor, but would continue to take his share as Professor of History in the Patna College.

Some years ago the Oxford University Press published for the Trustees of the Indian Museum in Calcutta an illustrated catalogue, in three volumes, of the Indian coins in the Museum. A similar catalogue of the coins in the Punjab Museum at Lahore, two volumes, is now announced by the same press. The work has been compiled by Mr. R. B. Whitehead, and is illustrated by collotype plates.

The jute market is sagging in spite of contemplated short time, which, in fact, will not begin till 1st April. Meanwhile Dundee has closed down 25 per cent. and the Continent 30 per cent. and Calcutta 16 2/3 per cent. so that things should mend soon but after all there is no hurry for buyers as the main world crops are several months off. Still there is a talk of four days a week now in Calcutta or a 33 1/3 per cent shut down.

That Indo-Ceylon Railway is proving a favourite exit from Ceylon to the cooly is proved by the fact that on Thursday last the record number of 647 coolies left for India by train. Of this number, however, only 248 were from Colombo, the rest being up-country coolies. In addition to this 573 coolies left by steamer for India on Thursday, many of these being up-country coolies These figures are interesting as showing the popularity which the new route is rapidly acquiring.

On last Saturday evening Mrs. Besant was "At Home," at the Theosophical Society's gardens at Adyar, Madras, to her many friends. It was an entertainment by which Mrs. Besant desired to express her acknowledgments for those courtesies which, during the last few months, she has received from many who are not formally connected with the Teosophical Society. There was a very large gathering of ladies and gentlemen, both European and Indian of the city. There were refreshments and a varied and interesting programme of music. Mrs. Besant leaves Madras for Europe next month, but will return again in July.

On last Saturday evening, Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, High Court Vakil, Madras, gave a successful "At Home" to meet Mr. S. Ramanujam, the Mathematics Research scholar, who is starting for England to publish and pursue his remarkable mathematical researches for which the Government of Madras has provided him with a generous scholarsip for two years for the present. There was a large gathering of Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar's friends present to wish sucess to the brilliant young mathematician including among others, Justice Sir C. Sankaran Nair, Justice T. V. Seshagiri Iyer, Mr. E. W. Middlemast, Dr. M. C. Nanjunda Row, and Mr. S. Kasturiranga Iyengar of the "Hindu."

Two more temporary Judges are proposed to be appointed to the Madras High Court, thus making a total of twelve Judges (eight permanent and four temporary.) In the revised financial statement the Government have provided for an increase of one lakh of rupees on the expenditure side under "Courts of Law" in view of the above proposal. The "Hindu" vigorously protests against the costly proposal and supports its protest with a comparison of Calcutta and Bombay High Courts. As for the alleged increase of work, the paper suggests that the Judges should work on Saturday, that their sittings should be carefully arranged, that the long vacation should be cut short, and that honorary Munsiffs and Judges should be largely appointed.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE

INFRINGEMENT OF GAME SHOOTING RULES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Mar. 17.

The folllowing Indian Army order has been issued here:—

"The Commander-in-Chief has noticed with regret the prevalence of offences relating to game shooting.

"Breaches of these rules very frequently result in injury to person or property, and if continued will inevitably result in still further restrictions as regards the grant of passes.

"It is, therefore, essential that the gravity of offences against the shooting rules should be fully realised, and that when they occur they should meet with severe punishment.

"This order to be read to all British troops on three successive parades."

DELHI, Mar. 18.

Captain Lewis, 37th Lancers, ... ed an instructor at the Cavalry School, Saugor.

Captain J. C. Scott, 1st Battalion, Argyle and Sutherland Highlanders is appointed an Assistant Inspector of Recruiting and is ordered Home.

An exchange has been approved between Lieutenant Happell, 1st Battalion, Sherwood Foresters, and Lieuteant J. P. Wylie, 11th Lancers.

Lieutenant Gappell, is posted to the 99th Infantry.

Captain Etheridge, 7th Rajputs, is appointed Station Staff Officer, 1st class, at Sialkot.

Captain E. J. Mollison, 125th Rifles, is appointed recruiting officer for the Punjab Mussulmans.

Lieutenant Greswell, R. E. is transferred from the Military Works Service to the 3rd Sappers and Miners.

IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

LAW OF CONTEMPT OF COURT.

COMMENTS ON SUB-JUDICE CASES.

"A SERIOUS MENACE TO PUBLIC JUSTICE."

DEVELOPMENT OF LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

MR. BANERJEA PLEADS FOR REAL POWER.

At Wednesday's sitting of the Imperial Council Sir Reginald Craddock introduced the Bill to amend the Criminal Procedure Code and the Indian Penal Code with a view to afford greater protection to the courts against attempts to lower their prestige and to check the practice "which has manifested itself to a serious extent in recent years, of commenting on cases pending before the courts in a manner which constitutes a serious menace to the dispassionate administration of public justice."

The draft Bill proposes to make punishable with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months or with fine or with both, (1) the contempt of the authority of courts or persons empowered by law to record evidence on oath and (2) the publication of false or misleading reports of pending cases or by objectionable comments upon them.

Such contempts shall be dealt with as a substantive offence and not as a matter to be disposed of summarily.

Sir Reginald Craddock then moved the re-publication of the Bill for the Protection of Minor Girls as amended by the Select Committee and the motion was agreed to.

Mr. Surendranath Banerjea next moved a resolution advocating that real power should be given to local boards and municipalities by adopting the recommendations of the Decentralisation Commission. Discussion on the subject will be resumed when the Council meets to-day.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Mar. 18.

A meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council was held this morning, His Excellency the Viceroy presided.

After interpellations Sir Reginald Craddock introduced the Bill to amend the Criminal Procedure Code and the Indian Penal Code.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The following is the statement of objects and reasons:—

When the Penal Code became law in 1860 conditions in India were such that its framers were in a position to disregard that class of contempt which is known to English law as scandalizing the Courts. But subsequent developments have demonstrated the necessity of affording greater protection to the Courts against attempts to lower their prestige and of checking the practice which has manifested itself to a serious extent in recent years, of commenting on cases pending before the Courts in a manner which constitutes a serious menace to the dispassionate administration of public justice. Section 228 of the Indian Penal Code renders punishable an intentional insult to or interruption to a public servant sitting in a judicial proceeding, but does not provide for the punishment of contempts of the authority of judicial officers not committed in their presence or of improper comments on their proceedings in cases under trial. A recent decision of the Calcutta High Court in *re* the King-Emperor v. Girindra Mohan Das and others read with the decision of the Madras High Court in *re* K. Venkata Rao (21, Madras Law Journal, 832) has raised doubts as to how far a Chartered High Court can project its Subordinate Courts in respect of such contempts, and it is also at least questionable whether the unrestricted jurisdiction of any Court to punish contempts summarily is the best way of combating the evil. The trend of modern opinion is rather in the direction of dealing with contempts as a substantive offence and not as a matter to be dealt with summarily, and this is more particularly desirable where the contempt is not committed in open Court.

The draft Bill accordingly proposes to make punishable by an amendment of the Indian Penal Code—(1) the contempt of the authority of Courts or persons empowered by law to record evidence on oath, and (2) the publication of false or misleading reports of pending cases or of objectionable comments upon them. At the same time in order to safeguard the proper exercise of these powers an amendment of the Code of Criminal Procedure is provided for so that prosecutions for the above offences shall be undertaken only upon complaint made by an order of or under an authority from the Governor-General in Council, the Local Government or some officer empowered by the Governor-General in this behalf, and that such cases shall be tenable only by a Presidency Magistrate or a Magistrate of the first class. Certain exceptions and explanations have also been inserted in the draft Bill which are designed to protect *bona-fide* comments or reports.

TEXT OF THE BILL.

The following is the text of the Bill:—

A Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

Whereas it is expedient further to amend the Indian Penal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, it is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. This Act may be called the Indian Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 1914.

2. After section 228 of the Indian Penal Code the following sections shall be added, namely:—"228 A.—Whoever by words, either spoken or written, or by signs, or by visible representation, or otherwise, brings or attempts to bring into contempt or lowers or attempts to lower the authority (*a*) of any Court of justice, or (*b*) of any person empowered by law to record or direct the recording of evidence on oath when exercising such power, shall be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months or with fine or with both.

Exception.—It is not an offence under this section to comment on the action of any Court of justice or person referred to in clause (*b*), provided that any such comments are in substance true and made in good faith for the public good.

"228 B.—Whoever during the pendency of a judicial proceeding by words, either spoken or written, or by signs, or by visible representation, or otherwise, makes or publishes (*a*) a false or misleading report of such proceeding at any stage thereof or (*b*) any comments relating to such proceeding or regarding the Presidency officer, the parties, witnesses, assessors, jurors or pleaders concerned in such proceeding, knowing or having to believe that such comments may cause or tend to cause prejudice in the public mind in regard to such proceeding, or prejudice or tend to prejudice the trial thereof shall be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months or with fine or with both.

Explanation 1.—A judicial proceeding for purposes of this section includes any proceeding in course of which evidence is or may be legally taken on oath.

Explanation 2.—A true, full and fair report of a judicial proceeding or any stage thereof do not constitute an offence under this section.

Explanation 3.—A judicial proceeding which has become abortive, rendering a new judicial proceeding necessary, is a pending judicial proceeding within the meaning of this section.

3. In section 196, of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, after the words "figures and letters or section 153A," the words "figures and letters or section 228A or section 228B" shall be inserted and to the marginal note of the said section the words "and certain contempts of Court" shall be added.

4. In schedule 2 to the said Code after the entries relating to section 228 the entries contained in schedule hitherto annexed shall be inserted.

SIR REGINALD CRADDOCK'S SPEECH.

In introducing the Bill the Home Member said:—I move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Indian Penal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure Code, 1898. The Bill deals with a particular class of contempt of court which is either totally unprovided for in this country or is not provided for in a clear and satisfactory manner. The power to punish contempts committed in the face of court is a necessary incident of every court of justice. It is not from any exaggerated notions of the dignity of individual judges, that they are thus protected, but because it is essential in the interests of administration of justice. This class of contempt is covered by the existing provisions of the Indian law.

UNSATISFACTORY STATE OF LAW.

There is, however, another class of contempt of an equally serious nature and perhaps under modern conditions even more dangerous to judicial administration. I refer to speeches and writings tending to defeat the ends of justice. Contempts of this nature consists in either what is known in the English law as scandalising the court, abusing the parties and others concerned in the proceedings, or in creating prejudice for or against those concerned. In some cases such contempts may be more dangerous than those committed in the face of the court, for they can obtain publicity and are not subject to immediate check by the presiding officer. The Indian law cannot be said to be in a satisfactory condition as regards this class of contempt. The Chartered High Courts have doubtless the power to deal with such contempts in regard to their own proceedings, but whether those courts have the power to protect the inferior courts within their jurisdiction is at least doubtful. The Madras High Court in the case of Ventala Rao held that it possessed the power, but the Calcutta High Court in the case of King Emperor vs. Girendra Mohan Das took a much less favourable view of its power in this respect. Judicial opinion is therefore not unanimous, as regards the existence and extent of the power to control such contempts even in areas within the jurisdiction of the Chartered High Courts, whilst in the remaining parts of British India there is no authority that can be appealed to either in the case of superior or the inferior tribunals. Moreover contempts of this nature, even of the chartered High Courts, if committed outside the jurisdiction of such courts, might well give rise to difficulties in securing the punishment of the offender. This being the state of affairs, I think the Council will readily agree with me that it is most desirable that contempts of the nature I have mentioned, should be provided against in a more adequate and definite manner. Scandalous attacks upon courts are punishable under most systems of law on the ground that they constitute an obstruction to public justice. While the court themselves must be protected, the main object of such a provision is to protect the public and especially those, either voluntarily or by compulsion, are subject to the jurisdiction of the court from the michief they incur, if the authority of the tribunal be impaired."

UNRESTRICTED POWERS NOT DESIRABLE.

Sir Reginald Craddock next quoted the opinion of the Lord Chancellor as to the misrepresentation of proceedings and said:—"If it is accepted that adequate protection is desirable in these cases the next question is the manner in which that protection is to be afforded. Shall we confer jurisdiction on our courts to protect themselves or shall we treat the matter as an offence forming part of our ordinary law of offences? The B adopts the latter course and the Council will like to know the reasons that have led us to deal with the matter in this way. In the first place unrestricted powers of commitment for contempt have not escaped criticism even when vested in the highest courts. Hon. members may remeber legislative projects in England, which were conceived with the object of restricting that power within definite limits, and these projects were not without a considerable measure of influential support. The objections to extending powers of that kind to all courts in this country are obvious, while such powers were confided to superior courts and these courts were also entrusted with the duty of protecting inferior tribunals the procedure would be inconvenient, dilatory and probably not effective. Moreover, even Judges are human, and it is well to guard against the possibility, I will say the remote possibility, that the outraged feeling of the judge might lead to a somewhat hasty or severe traetment of the contempt of judicial authority. The Bill therefore contemplates that offences of this kind should be ordinary offences instituted and tried as such by appropriate courts. The two new sections which the Bill will add to the Penal Code as Sections 228-A and 228-B, make it quite clear what kinds of acts are made punishable. Section 228-1 deals with what is known as scandalising the courts, that is to say, speaking or writing anything which brings or attempts to bring into contempt or lowers or attempts to lower the authority of any court of justice or of any person empowered by law to record or direct the recording of evidence on oath. By the exception to the clause, comments which are in substance true and made in good faith for the public good, are saved for. As has been well said the law ought not to be astute in such cases to criticise adversely what under such circumstances and with such an object is punished (as per Russell C.J. in R.V. Gray, L. 40, 2 Q.B., 1900). The second addition which the Bill will add to the Indian Penal Code deals with cases that are *sub judice* and punishes reports of pending proceedings which are of a false or misleading character and comments relating to such proceedings or to the presiding officers, parties, witnesses, assessors, jurors or pleaders which may cause or tend to cause prejudice in public mind or which prejudice the trial of cases. There are two explanations to this section. The first defines judicial proceedings for the purposes of this section and the second exempts true, full and fair reports of judicial proceedings from the penalties provided for the section.

NEWSPAPER COMMENTS ON PENDING CASES.

Continuing, Sir Reginald said although a great many newspapers have respected the principle that matters *sub judice* should not be made the subject of comment, there are others that have been serious offenders in this respect and have seriously prejudiced the interests of justice by comments on pending cases. The Local Governments and High Courts are unanimous that legislation is necessary to meet this evil, the Madras High Court being the only exception and that only because it believes that it already possesses the required powers in order to prevent hasty or ill-considered action. Proceedings for these offences will only be made on a complaint made by order of or under an authority from theGovernor-General in Council, the Local Government or some officer empowered by the Governor-General in this behalf. The imprisonment provided for these two offences is simple and subject to the maximum of six months. They will be bailable, but not compoundable, and triable only by a Presidency Magistrate or a magistate of the fist class.

Sir Reginald concluded by saying that the measure would protect judicial proceedings from malicious attacks.

MR. BANERJEA'S MELANCHOLY INTEREST.

The Hon. Mr. Surendranath Banerjea speaking after Sir Reginald Craddock, said he had followed the Home Member's speech with melancholy interest. He would like to take the first opportunity to warn the Council that the Bill would create great uneasiness in the public mind.He said the Bill had arisen out of the finding of the Chief Justice of Bengal in the Barisal contempt case. Mr. Banerjea was referring to a decision of Sir Lawrence Jenkins in the recent case under the Press Act when he was called to order by His Excellency the President.

Continuing Mr. Banerjea said that he viewed with alarm and regret the new Bill.

Sir Reginald Craddock said that in his opening remarks he had already stated that the Bill would be referred to the High Courts, the legal profession and journalists for their opinion and whatever might be their opinion they would be carefully considered by the Government. Mr. Banerjea's apprehension was groundless and the country would have ample opportunity to examine the Bill.

The Bill was introduced.

PROTECTION OF MINOR GIRLS BILL.

MOTION FOR REPUBLICATION.

Sir Reginald Craddock then moved that the Select Committee's Report on the protection of Minor Girls' Bill be taken into consideration.

Mr. Achariar rose to a point of order that the rules are silent on the question of the republication of Bills and pointed out that Sir Reginald Carddock's motion was out of order.

A discussion followed in which Sir William Vincent and Sir Syed Ali Imam joined and the Viceroy decided that the motion was quite in order.

Sir Reginald moved for the republication of the Bill and made a short speech, reviewing the history of the Bill. He said that the Select Committee had nine meetings, the greatest change was in the religion clauses. He affirmed that the Bill was not a religious measure. He further said that it was with a view to ascertain public opinion on the rescue clauses of the Bill that the Government wanted to recirculate the Bill.

Sardar Daljit Singh thought the Select Committee had greatly improved the Bill and hoped that it would prove acceptable.

UNCOMPROMISING CONSERVATISM.

Mr. Ramaningar in the course of a lengthy speech supported the Bill and said: "Large numbers of helpless girls would rather be relegated to a life of misery, shame and sin than be allowed to be rescued by philanthrophists of a different persuasion lest this leads to conversion. Such uncompromising conservatism would command the assent of a few people in the twentieth century."

Malik Omar Hyat Khan thought the previous speakers might have done better by not commenting upon the religious clauses. He acknowledged that the Select Committee had greately improved the Bill and dwelt upon the policy of religious neutrality. He opposed Mahomedan girls being handed over to other religions as it was inconsistent with his religious teachings. After dwelling upon the age of consent he suggested that colonies of rescued girls could be formed in the canal colonies.

Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis argued that important changes had been made by the Select Committee and it was right and proper that the Bill should be referred back to the country. Further discussion, he thought, was unnecessary.

PECULIAR SOCIAL CONDITION.

The Hon. Mir Asad Ali Khan congratulated the Government on the initiative they had taken to introduce this piece of social legislation.When he considered the peculiar social and religious condition of the Indian peoples he was led to believe that any social legislation in this country ought to proceed on slow and cautious lines. He was of opinion that the amended Bill needed further improvement in the direction of restricting the rescue provisions to unmarried girls and making express provisions for other suitable custodians, whether individuals or institutions in the absence of custodians of the same religion as that of the minors. Further, the hon. speaker suggested that the custodian chosen should as far as practicable be a respectable member of the gentle sex,especially in all those cases where the Mussalman girls, or other girls of Gosha families, were concerned. He appealed to the Government to further amend the Bill along the lines suggested and make it a truly beneficial and popular measure.

DELHI, Mar. 18.

The Maharajah of Nashipore, regretted that the Bill as it now stood was introduced in Simla. If the evil had to be eradicated the law must be effective. He thought it better that a girl should be converted to a different faith than lead an infamous life.

AN EMPHATIC PROTEST.

Mr. Achariar, said he came to the Council with the impression that it would be a formal motion, but he was surprised members were allowed to express themselves in one way or other. He ridiculed the quotation from the Puranas made by Mr. Rayningar and warmly defended his own position in the Select Committee. He said he did not speak on the Bill when the leave was asked for its introduction as he understood from all Parliamentary practice it was unconstitutional to offer remarks as he had no Bill before him. He entered an emphatic protest against the speech of the Home Member, which was in the nature of a command and also the comments made by non-official members which would prejudice the crystallizing of public opinion. That was why he raised a point of order in the beginning of the discussion which was disallowed. He dealt with the clauses of the Bill and expresed the hope that the public would be guided by the reading of the Blll alone and not the discussion in the Council that day.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, said it was extremely unfortunate that the motion of the Home Member was put in the order it was done. Referring to the quotation from the Shastras by Mr. Rayaningar Mr. Malaviya, thought it was a travesty of the Shastras and wished Mr. Rayaningar had studied history and religion more correctly. He was one of those who supported the Bill when it was introduced by non-official members of the Council. He still adhered to the usefulness of the Bill if necessary safeguards were provided. He wanted the Bill to be free from any charge of proselytisation. Pandit Malaviya regretted that he was not at liberty to disclose what took place in the Select Committee although every word of the Committee stage of a Bill in the House of Commons were published. He defended his attitude on the Bill and held that the amended clauses were modelled upon the English Act. Alluding to the rescue clauses he drew the attention of the Council to the Famine Code of the United Provinces.

The Council then adjourned for lunch.

The Council resuming after lunch Sir Harcourt Butler, Vice-President presided. Discussion was resumed on the Protection of Minor Girls.

GOVERNMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY

Mr. Surendranath Banerjea said it was most unfortunate that the authorities of the Shastras should be invoked and counter arguments against that invocation should be put forward. He remarked that the suggestions of the Maharajah of Nashipore were impracticable. He thought the Government as the trustees of public money ought to provide rescue homes.

The Maharajah of Cassimbazar urged that the Bill was capable of further improvement.

Rai Sita Nath Roy accepted the principle of the Bill and thought the Bill had been improved by the Select Committee. He concluded his speech by making several suggestions calculated to improve the measure. As a Hindu he was opposed to the handing over of Hindu girls to other communities.

Mr. Das deprecated the heated discussion and said that from the speeches delivered in the Council it was clear that there was an undercurrent of misapprehension that the motive of the Bill was to convert people to Christianity.

Mr. Malaviya rose to a point of order saying that nothing was said by non-official members to suggest it.

The Vice-President ruled that Mr. Das was out of order and asked him to confine his remarks to the Bill.

Mr. Das, continuing, said the word "Hindu" was an indefinite term.

The Vice-President:—"Order." He asked Mr. Das to confine his remarks to the Bill.

Mr. Das concluded by supporting the Bill.

Rai Sri Ram held that the bill as amended by the Select Committee would be acceptable. He also urged that the Government should help private institutions and held up Lady Hardinge's Medical College scheme as a model.

A MISAPPREHENSION.

Sir Reginald Cradock in a lengthy speech sumed up the debate and said it would have been a lamentable thing if the members of the Council had hesitated or refrained from expressing their views on the Bill. He felt sure the debate would serve a very useful purpose. Referring to the speeches of Mr. Achariar and Pandit Malaviya, the Home Member thought those two members were labouring under a misapprehension that they were attacked for their attitude in the Select Committee. He did not think any attack was made or intended against them. He next explained in detail the provisions of the English law and explained the practise at home. Continuing, Sir Reginald explained several points including the exclusion of wives and widows from the rescue clauses on which the Government would not change their mind. He emphasised that there was no question of religion in the debate and welcomed the various expressions made in the Council. He hoped that when the Bill would come back they would find some satisfactory solutions.

The motion for republication was carried.

DEVELOPMENT OF LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT.

DECENTRALISATION COMMISSION'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjea moved for the adoption of the following recommendations of the Decentralisation Commission:—

(a) That subject to the maintenence of the prescribed minimum balances, municipalities should have a free hand in respect of their budgets; (b) that municipal Councils should usually elect their own Chairmen; (c) that District Boards should contain an elective majority chosen by the non-official members of the Sub-District Boards; (d) that village punchayats should be formed where local circumstances and experience permit with power to carry out projects regarding village sanitation village schools, and minor village works.

He described the present practice in Bengal, which he presumed must be practice and law in other parts of India. The Commissioners of the Municipality prepared the budget and laid it before the Magistrate for modification or forwarded it to the Commissioner of the Division, who either sanctioned it or sent it back for further modification. The order of the Commissioner was to be carried out, and if it was not he himself could make modifications and his interference extended over the minutest details of Municipal administration. Mr Banerjea said that the power of the purse was the *crux* of real power and where it existed only in name, there could be no sense of responsibility. The apathy of the ratepayers in Municipal affairs was due to the absence of real power in that direction. The recommendation of the Decentralisation Commission was definite on this point and the Government of Bengal also feeling the necessity of some more power, issued a circular letter on 20th April 1910 giving a free hand to four selected Municipalities in the preparation of their budget. The speaker maintained that there could be no further improvement in the situation unless all the Municipalities were placed on the same footing as the selected ones. If there was any difficulty in the case of all the Municipalities, he suggested that a Municipality with an income of Rs. 10,000 could be given a free hand which would be quite in accord with the recommendation of the Commission.

ELECTED MUNICIPAL CHAIRMEN.

Referring to the second point of his resolution, Mr. Banerjea quoted an extract from Lord Morley's despatch of 27th November 1908 and said that in certain Municipalities in Bengal mentioned in the second schedule of the Municipal Act the chairmen were nominated by Government which was far from satisfactory. He held that the second schedule should be abolished, as sufficient powers were reserved to Government to dispense with the need of official control in the shape of official or nominated chairmen.

Referring to the third part of the resolution, he said that in India there were 198 district boards with 5,013 members of whom 2,336 were elected, at present less than half the majority of members being nominated. When there was a standing minority with an official chairman, who was no other than the Magistrate, there could be neither real power nor responsibility.

VILLAGE PANCHAYETS.

Discussing the last part of the resolution, Mr. Banerjea said that the village, in the words of Lord Morley, had been the fundamental and indestructible unit of the Indian social system and the village organisation represented the first beginning of local self-Government. The system was practically dead, which should be revived. A fair trial should be given to the formation of union committees with sufficient funds to carry on their work.

In conclusion, Mr. Banerjea said that the Hon. Sir Harcourt Butler lately announced that the Government of India would shortly issue a resolution on local self-Government and he (Mr. Banerjea) thought it his duty to lay before the Government the views of the educated public before that resolution was issued.

Sir G. M. Chitnavis gave his experiences from the Central Provinces and said Sir Reginald Craddock developed local self-Government on proper lines.

MUNICIPALITIES IN U. P.

Mr. Cobb, speaking from his experience in the United Provinces, spoke on the question of elected chairmen. He said both Sir John Hewett and Sir James Meston had been anxious to give effect to the Decentralisation Commission's report. He pointed out that the progress in the larger Municipalities was disappointing. Owing to party feeling and religious animosities, nominated chairman was necessary to hold the balance. He said "Our Local Government is now adopting the Bombay policy and if in amending our local Municipal Act, which has been on the anvil for some time, our Provincial Legislative Council gives the Government its support a sound standard of chairmen will be set by the larger Municipalities and a more general fulfilment of the Commission's recommendations in the matter, elected non-official chairmen are likely to result as a natural consequence.

The Council rose at 4-30 and reassembles to-morrow.

EDUCATION OF INDIAN CHRISTIANS.

Sir Harcourt Butler, replying to Mr. Das' question regarding the number of Indian Christians and their education said:—(1) The number of Indian Christians in all India is shown in the census of India of 1911 to be 23,74,770; (b) and (c) it is understood that special provision is made in certain places for the education of Indian Christian boys and girls, but the Government of India have no precise information on the matter.

N. W. RAILWAY TRAFFIC REORGANISATION.

Mr. Clark replying to Maharaja Manindra Nandi's question regarding the re-organisation of the Traffic Department of the North Western Railway said:—"The introduction of a Commercial Department of the North Western Railway is under consideration and since the communique referred to was issued considerable progress has been made in working out the details of the scheme. It is not however possible at the present stage to give the information asked for in the latter part of the question.

QUESTIONS IN COUNCIL.

SIMLA SESSION AND LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Mar. 18.

At Tuesday's meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council Sir Ali Imam replying to Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy's question regarding the disposal of commercial and financial Bills in Simla as suggested by Sir Charles Armstrong, said:—"(a) The attention of the Government has been drawn to the remarks referred to. (b) The point has received the attention of Government, but it appears to them premature at present to consider the expediency of increasing the amount of legislative business to be transacted at Simla."

Mr. Clark replying to the Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy's question regarding the relations between the Indian Railway Companies and the Government of India, said:—"The answer to the first part of the question is in the affirmative. The Secretary of State has not authorised the publication of the proceedings and in these circumstances the Government do not propose to lay on the table the papers or correspondence relating to the deputation."

RAISING OF RAILWAY CAPITAL IN INDIA.

Mr. Clark replying to Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy's question regarding the raising in India of the capital required for railway development, said:—"A similar suggestion had been under the consideration of the Government of India in connection with a proposal made to them by an Indian Railway Company for raising a large four per cent. debenture loan in India. The Government of India were unable to agree to the proposal as in their opinion it would have prejudicially affected the annual borrowings, both of the Government itself and of the Port Trusts, Municipalities, and other similar bodies."

Mr. Clark replying to Mr. Monteath's question regarding the prevention of the sale of tea unfit for human consumption, said:—"The Government have no information regarding the sale of tea unfit for human consumption. Enquiries on the subject will be made from the Local Governments."

CONGESTION ON E. B. S. RAILWAY.

Mr. Clark in reply to Mr. Monteath's question regarding the delay in the transmission of food supplies, goods and parcels, to stations in the Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling districts by the Eastern Bengal State Railway, said:—"It is the case that there has been serious delay in the transmission of food supplies, goods and parcels to stations in the Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling districts of the Eastern Bengal State Railway and complaints have been made to the Government on the subject. The causes of the delay are that the Eastern Bengal Railway has had to deal with more traffic than it can handle, but very important works are in course of construction which will largely increase the traffic capacity of the line. The opening of the Sara Bridge will remove the block which constantly occurs owing to the present necessity of transhipping at Sara all goods destined for places north of the Ganges. The broad gauge line from Sara to Santahar will also soon be ready for opening to traffic and this too will afford considerable relief. Moreover arrangements are in hand for building the Malda and Santahar chord which will reduce the heavy traffic that now travel via Santahar and Parbatipur towards Katihar. In these circumstances the Government does not propose to cause enquiries to be made into the causes of delay as they are well-known and action is being taken to remove them."

DR. GRATTAN GUINNESS IN BOMBAY

Dr. Harry Grattan Guinness of London, President of the Alliance of Honor, is to be in Bombay on Thursday and Friday of this week. On Thursday night, at 9-15 in the large Hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, in Wodehouse Road, Dr. Guinness will tell the "Marvellous story of the Congo."

As a fellow of the Royal Geographical Society who has travelled extensively in Central Africa and taken a prominent part in the successful struggle to deliver the natives from the tyranny of the Rubber slavery, the story that Dr. Guinness has to tell is one of thrilling interest.

On Friday evening at 7 p.m. Dr. Guinness will deliver a lecture at the Framji Cowasji Hall, Dhobi Talao, his subject being "A Man's Battle." Mr. A. H. S. Aston will preside at this meeting.

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NIGHTS WITH LIONS.

SIR T. DEWAR'S TERRIFYING EXPERIENCE.

Sir Thomas Dewar, who is just home from a fascinating big game-hunting expedition in the heart of British East Africa, slew eleven lions within the compass of two months. Sitting in a typical tent, with Uganda scenery and atmosphere around him, on Feb. 26, he launched into his subject says the "Daily News."

"I think you'll be interested in the Masai tribe on the borders of Victoria Nyanza," he began. "They never work. We call them the East African Dukes or the Idle Rich. They are a tribe that Mr. Lloyd George might well tax. There are forty thousand natives, and they are the brigands of the country. They have robbed the poorer tribes of their property, are many of them individually worth thousands of pounds, possess individually again as many as 4,000 head of cattle and 6,000 head of sheep, and are only taxed three rupees, or about four shillings for every hut.

"The men are absolutely lazy, and even allow their wives to build their homes for them. If a Masai has six wives, as is often the case, the only tax he pays for the privilege is four shillings, though he may have £4,000 in stock value on his farm. I suggested to Mr. Harcourt that instead of taxing a Masai according to his hut, tax him according to the cattle and sheep he owns.

BABIES SOLD, BUT NOT OXEN.

"They never sell you an ox. I wanted one for a bait for the lions, but nothing would induce them to part with one. They sell their babies—particularly infant girls—for cattle, and sometimes, if a native obtains cattle on the prospective chance of more babies, and the babies don't materialise, he has to surrender his cattle."

An adjoining tribe are the Kavironda. They are stark naked, and are the most moral persons in Africa. The unclothed nigger has no rival in that respect. If a wife is detected in misconduct she is instantly killed amidst the approval of the community.

I went out to escape civilisation for a time," said Sir Thomas. "Civilisation in many respects is barbarous. We live in vitiated atmosphere in crowded cities, eat three meals a day, and walk at most a mile, whereas the native out there eats one meal a day, runs fifty miles, breathes God's own sunshine, and drinks water which is often half mud without any harm."

LEFT BY ROOSEVELT.

Sir Thomas discovered the carcase of a rhino which "the great white American chief" (Mr. Roosevelt) had left four years before. He has brought back 8,000 feet of films.

"The lion," said Sir Thomas, "looks much larger than in captivity thanks to the early morning mirage. Once I saw a large hartebeeste lying on the ground, and the herd stampeding in the distance. Lionesses had sprung upon the animal and twisted its necks as one would do a chicken. My presence had frightened them off before they could begin their feed. I saw a bullock that had been killed in this fashion, and have even seen a lioness pick up an ox which it had worried to death and jump a five feet thorn fence with it in its jaws. The lionesses hunt in the same regular fashion as we do with driven partridges in England."

STARED OUT BY A LION.

one experience was of a terrifying character.

"I fell sound asleep in our zareba after having kicked back part of the covering to allow as much ventilation as possible I awoke—I cannot imagine what awakened me—and looked down at my feet. I saw the enormous head of lion sniffing at my boots. I first imagined it was a nightmare. The lion raised its head and looked me straight in the eyes. His manestood on end, his ears pricked forward, his mouth was open and I was conscious of his breathing.

"I was petrified. For what appeared to be hours, but might have been seconds. the lion stared me out; there was something fascinating about it in one way, and it made me lose my nerve, but I was saved by suddenly grasping my rifle. Immediately the animal gave a big whoof and sprang off. I looked out of the opening in front of the zareba and sent him a right and left as he was disappearing, but missed."

THE LION IN STATISTICS.

Remarking that the lion is a magnificent mathematical proposition, Sir Thomas declared that if the eleven lions he shot had remained alive to-day they would have killed by now 100 animals. The eleven killed and the wounded one which got off would in three years have amounted to 250 lions. The balance of the animals they will now be prevented from killing at compound interest will amount in three years to over 4,000 head.

Sir Thomas added: "I was also in the Kikuyu country, of which you have heard so much recently. The fierce competition amongst the missions in this part of the world has no doubt led each creed to push business rather strenuously, which seems to be the cause of the trouble at the present moment."

11 BROTHERS PLAY AGAINST 11 BROTHERS.

An Association football match was played at Hull on Feb. 26, by eleven brothers of the name of Coverdale against another family of eleven brothers, called Charlesworth. The Coverdales won by three goals to nil. The match aroused a good deal of interest, and the gate receipts amounted to over £50, which will be given to local charities.

"It is understood that the Governor of Bengal will spend the greater part of April at Sirsil, a place about two miles from the Government cinchona factory near Gonada, on the D. H. Railway. His Excellency will reach Darjeeling on 1st May.

ONE PAYING COURSE.

"ACCOUNTANCY" course is taught by correspondence. No condition of age or university certificate. No study by heart. Grand reduction in fees up to 5th April. Course is most useful for service and promotion. Number exceeds 200 in a month only. Candidates are prepared for London Chamber of Commerce examination. Schooe is recognised by Government. Do not lose this golden opportunity but write to-day for full particulars to:

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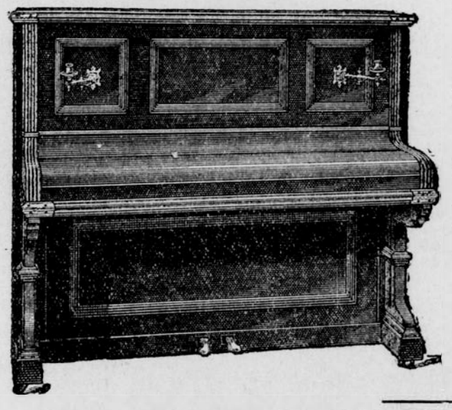

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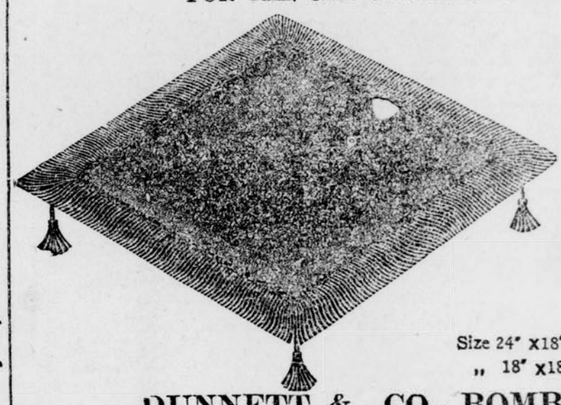

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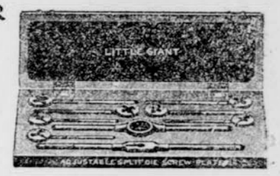

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